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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography cites 150 books, articles, and government publications about education in Arab countries. Items cited were published in 1978 and examine education for all age groups and ability levels. The material is presented under 68 headings including Arab writing, Arabic language, biology, education, educational administration, educational planning, educational research, eradication of illiteracy, faculties and universities, history of education, illiteracy, Islamic education, mathematics, school libraries, social education, teachers, teachers and parents, and technology and education. (Author/RM)

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARAB EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. 2, No. 1, 1978

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ADULT EDUCATION

Kuwait

1. "Adult Education and Literacy Programs in the State of Kuwait", (Baramij Ta'leem Al-Kibar wa Mahw Al-Ummiyyah fi Dawlat Al-Kuwait), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer", (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978) pp 147-150.

At the outset, the article reviews reasons for the high rate of illiteracy in Kuwait, showed the state's efforts in this respect, and the chances it provides to all illiterate people to overcome this handicap. The article also enumerates the efforts of the state to encourage the half educated to proceed with their education. The article then goes on to deal with the importance of enacting a law providing for the compulsory combating of illiteracy. The article also identifies the items which should be included in this legislation regarding incentives and punishments. Then the article deals with literacy programmes, their objectives, their role in promoting the literacy of the citizens in promulgating culture, and in enabling the new literates to proceed with their education. The article then reviews the programs of cultural and social activities, conducted by the ministry of education during the school year 76-77 in the field of supporting and spreading cultural and social activity and in the field of environment service and development of the society. Finally, the article indicates the steps that should be taken into consideration in preparing a comprehensive plan for adult education and literacy. The article includes a table of the number of those registered at adult education centres during the school year 1976-1977 in the initial stage, the intermediary and the secondary.

Lebanon

2. "Work of the National Committee for Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education in the Lebanese Republic", (A'mal Al-Lagnah Al-Wataneyah Li-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah wa-Ta'leem Al-Kibar Fil-Gumhouriyah Al-Libnaneyah), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer", (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978) pp 125-138.

The article starts by presenting the objective of combating illiteracy in Lebanon showing the developments of the national committee for literacy since its setting up on May 23, 1968. The article explains the formation of the joint committee with the ministry of labour and social affairs, and the formation of the national committee for literacy set up by law No. 304 issued on Aug 11, 1973. The article also presents the efforts that have been exerted in the 1969 census to determine the number of illiterate persons in Lebanon indicating the roles of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and university students in carrying out this census. Then the article reviews the results of this census which showed the number of illiterate persons in Lebanon in general and in Beirut and its subordinate districts, in the provinces, the factories, the prisons and amongst women. Then the article deals with the programmes of the National Literacy Committee during the years 1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977. Then it indicates the stages of education which an illiterate person passes through, the methods of education applied in the literacy centers, the subjects taught, and the books provided to each group of students. Then the article discusses means of discipling students, and how excellent ones are rewarded. Then the article explains the qualifications of literacy teachers, and refers to the training courses that should be organised for them before they start their career. The article also enumerates the duties of literacy teachers. In conclusion, the article reviews the funds allocated for the National Committee for Literacy and Adult Education during the period 1972 to 1976.

See also: 41, 119, 120, 121.

ARAB WRITING

Seminars and Symposiums - Arab Countries

3. "The Symposium of Experts to Study the Experiment of Arab Writing", (Nadwat Khobara' Li-Derasat Tagrebat Al-Kitaba Al-Arabia), Cairo, December 3-8, 1977, (Work and Recommendations of the Symposium), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 170-172.

This article reviewed the speeches delivered at the inaugural session of the symposium. Then it indicated the importance of this symposium and the reasons for holding it. The article also stressed the influence of facilitating Arabic writing on the process of education increasing its efficiency. Then the article reviewed the subjects of the studies-researches papers and reports presented to the symposium. This was followed by a review of the recommendations of the symposium which call for the necessity of adopting one unified form of the Arabic letter, for the use of simplified letters, for classifying letters so that they could be easily distinguished, for keeping the characteristics of every letter, and for decreasing form in the primary stages of education, for disseminating and generalizing the principles which the symposium recommended and for generalizing the successful experiments in the field of facilitating Arabic writings in the different communities.

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

Development of - Arab Countries

4. Al-Sayed, Mahmoud, "Teaching the Language is A Collective Responsibility", (Ta'leem Al-Loug'ah Masouleyah Gama'eyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 1,(January 1978), pp 34-36.

The writer started by revealing the reasons for the weak linguistic standard both inside and outside schools and institutes showing the responsibility of teachers in this respect. Then the writer moved on to speak of the role of the teacher, and the continuous process of reforming students' errors as well as the importance of training students to the accurate and precise in expressing themselves orally or in writing. In this respect, the writer spoke of the responsibility of all teachers and not only the responsibility of the teacher of the Arabic language. The writer also indicated the relation of each school subject with self expression and how for it teaches students to be accurate and clear. The writer then moved on to speak of the necessity of integrating all the efforts of all teachers in following up and correcting mistakes so as to develop and promote the students' language.

Concluding, the writer determined the responsibility of the Press, the Radio, the printing houses and other cultural organizations of the community showing their task in developing the language. The writer referred in this respect to the importance of organizing training courses for teachers in their fields of specialization and in the basic principles of their Arabic language.

Methods of Teaching - Arab Countries

5. Al-Sayed, Mohamed, "Spotlights on Teaching Composition", (Adwaa 'Ala Tadrees Al-Ta'beer), "Al-Mu'allim Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 6,(June 1978),pp 446-449.

The article started by explaining the basic function of the language and its relation with oral and written composition and the relation of this composition with the psychological and educational problems in the life of a child whether with his family or at school, and their effect on him. The writer referred here to the importance of having the teacher recognize the obstacles which obstruct students' development in composition. The writer also dealt with the change of children's self expression according to the different stages of their growth, their environments and their family life. In this respect the writer spoke of the role of the school in promoting both written and oral composition and their relation to each other, the role of the teacher in developing them, the methods that should be used to attain this goal and the difficulties which impede such progress. The writer mentioned here the importance of eliminating these obstacles and the result of this elimination. In this respect the writer referred to the importance of the self expression of pupils in developing their scientific, vocational and social life, and in increasing their functional effectiveness. Then the writer moved on to speak of the role of the teacher in increasing this effectiveness by training the pupils to express themselves freely mentioning means to do so and the effect of such training on developing the students' thinking and their ability to study other subjects. Then the writer presented some proposals which he believes teachers of various subjects should take into consideration to promote the pupils' ability of composition.

BIOLOGY IN THE PREPARATORY STAGE

Syria

6. Al-Khatib, Soliman, "Reality of Teaching of the Animal World in the Preparatory Stage in the Arab Republic of Syria and Means of Developing", (Waqi Tadris Al-Ālam Al-Hayawani Fil-Marhala Al-Eidadeyah Fil-Gumhouriyah Al-Arabiyah Al-Soureyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 1, (January 1978), pp 37-44.

To start with this article reviewed the objectives of teaching botany, showing means of teaching this subject in the preparatory stage according to the syllabus. The article then referred to some issues and matters which should be reconsidered as regards the content of this subject, the building in which it is taught and the time allocated for its study. On the basis of his comparative analysis of the standard of education of this subject in some developed countries, the writer presents the bases and methods which may help develop teaching, and improving this subject in the preparatory stage in such a way so that it would be in agreement with the general objective for teaching biology as a whole in the light of the resolutions of the Arab Educational Conference on developing the pre-university education held in Damascus in 1977.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Playing - Arab Countries

7. Touq, Mohie Eddine, "Playing is Not A Waste of Time", (Al-Le'ib Laiysa Mudia' Lil-Waqt), "Al-'Arabiyah" magazine, (The Arab), Kuwait, Issue No. 234,(May 1978), pp 14-17.

This article deals with the importance of playing for children and the integration of their emotional and mental (including thinking) functions which it provides for. Then the writer spoke of imagination and means of solving problems. This was followed by the writer's presentation of the role played by national environment, and by parents guidance in developing children though playing referring in this respect to the pre-school period and its importance on the mental growth of a child. Here the writer asserted the importance of playing in helping a child attain the utmost maturity. Then the writer moved on to explain means of preparing children for future adaptation though their new responses during play. The writer indicated, in this respect, the importance of repeating past experiences until they are absorbed by children during their play so that they may become part of their character. Then the writer referred to the errors of parents when they deprive their children of play showing the unhealthy results of this deprivation. Finally the writer enumerated some of the benefits and values of playing referring to the skills that children acquire as they play. Here the writer referred to the physical, educational, social, moral, creative, individual and therapeutic benefits.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

Arab Countries

8. Abdul Mu'ti, Youssef, "A Trip To the Comprehensive School", (Rehlah Ela Al-Madrasah Al-Shamelah), Kuwait, Scientific Research Corporation, 1978, 140 p.

This study began by showing the importance of technical and vocational education in the Arab states and its basic problems. The study further reviewed the status of technical and vocational education in some foreign countries with the aim of indicating the development of technical and vocational education at the level of the secondary school in the Arab states, and of getting acquainted with the technique of preparing technicians. The study also dealt with the role of technical education, its tasks, levels, requirements and the relation of its success with the scale of wages. Then the study dealt with comprehensive education, its importance and the degree of expansion in secondary technical education, the trends of change promoting the democracy of education, the importance of linking education with development and man power plans of the community, as well as the importance of continuous education.

The author also presented an analysis of the comprehensive school showing the new aspects it presents. He also compared the traditional technical and vocational education with the comprehensive school in the fields of openess and of the nature of academic syllabuses and vocational orientation. Finally the author determined the points that should be taken into consideration when providing a comprehensive Arab school dealing in this respect with the objectives, and the means. He also dealt with temporary substitutes for comprehensive education which may be applied in the Arab Countries for the time being.

DOCUMENTATION

Symposiums and Seminars - Arab Countries

9. "Seminar for Experts on Documentation and Libraries in the Field of Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education", (Nadwa Li Khobara' Al-Tawtheeq Wal-Maktabat fi Magal Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Wa Ta'leem Al-Kibar), Tangiers,(September 24-30, 1977), Works and Recommendations of the Seminar", "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 11,(January 1978), pp 317-318.

At the outset the article reviewed the purpose of holding this seminar and its role in setting up an integrated net of information to serve the leaders of literacy and adult education. Then the article enumerated the subjects discussed by the seminar including the experience of morocco in combating illiteracy, the scopes and activities of adult education programmes, means and methods of eradicating illiteracy, the need of leaders in literacy and adult education to obtain information, criteria for establishing information centers, and the basis for organizing and administering these centers, and the references which should be available in them. Then finally the article presented the recommendations of the seminar which concentrated on the importance of: setting up a specialized network for the information organs of literacy and adult education, issuing bibliographies and information summaries and preparing a guide on the areas of training and scholarships, and other directories on information and Arab periodicals in the field of literacy. The recommendations also asserted the importance of training those employed in the field of literacy and of issuing a periodical on the new information in the field of literacy.

EDUCATION

Iraq

10. El-Bazzaz, Hekmat, "Education Under the Revolution", (Al-Tarbiyah Fi-Zell Al-Thawrah), Prepared by Hekmat El-Bazzaz and others, Bagdad, Ministry of Education, 1978, 381 p.

This study covers the educational achievements in Iraq in ten years ending 1978 showing the educational objectives and policies through the educational legislations issued by the state. Then the study reviews the system of educational administration, planning, and financing and scores of Arab and international cooperation in the field of education.

The study then deals with education in kindergartens its objectives, basic principles and the qualitative and quantitative developments of this stage. It also reviews the educational and social developments in kindergartens during this period with reference to future plans in this field.

Then the study speaks of primary, preparatory and secondary education presenting their systems, objectives and quantitative and qualitative developments.

The study also speaks of literacy and adult education and the development of the policies and legislations governing them as well as their qualitative and quantitative development. The study likewise presents future plans and finally discusses the various types of activities, their equipments, the health and food services and school buildings.

Achievements - Qatar

11. El Mansi, Mohamad Ahmed, "The Ministry of Education Has Attained Great Achievements In the Development of Syllabuses and Techniques of Education", (Wizarat Al-Tarbiah Haqaqat Ingazat Dakhma Fi Tatweer Manaheg wa Asaleeb Al-Ta'leem), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), 7th year, Issue No. 27, Qatar, the National Qatari Committee for Education Sciences and Culture, Doha, (June 1978) p. 10.

This article was prepared on the occasion of the celebration of the 17th "Teachers Day". It includes the address of the director of the Ministry of Education and Youth Welfare in Qatar in which he reviewed the quantitative achievements for general education in Qatar with reference to the increase in the number of girl and boy students, the increase in the number of those studying at literacy centers and the increase in the number of university students. He also reviewed the qualitative development in education in the field of syllabuses, and methods of education reviewing in this respect the most important procedures that have been adopted as well as the most important exercises that have been prepared. Then he spoke of the model schools which appeared in Qatar for the first time. He also showed how the efforts of the Qatari citizens were made use of in filling the high and leading parts in ministries. The article also referred to the statements of the director of education regarding the efforts of the ministry in making education subservient to the community and development, and the methods used to attain this end.

The Deaf - Syria

12. Al-Tahan, Khaled, "The Psychological and Educational Needs of the Deaf and the Semi-Deaf", (Al-Hajat Al-Nafseyah Wal-Tarbaweyah Lil-Assam Wa Da'eif Al-Samei), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" Magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 2, (February 1978), pp 123-128.

At the outset of the article, the writer explained what is meant by "the deaf", reviewing the causes of deafness and showing the importance of the early discovery of the infliction, the role of the family in this discovery and the means which could be followed in this respect. Then he enumerated the symptoms of a deaf child and explained the consequences of losing the sense of hearing, concentrating on the effects related to pronunciation and linguistic growth those related to mental growth and those related to social and psychological adaptation. In the remaining part of the study, the writer reviewed the educational and psychological needs of those suffering from hearing handicap. The writer started by enumerating these needs in the pre-school stage stressing the role of the family and the importance of finding means to deal with a deaf child. This was followed by a review of the needs of a deaf child in the primary stage with reference to the role of the school and the teachers in satisfying these needs. Finally, the article reviewed the educational and psychological needs of the deaf in both adolescence and youth.

13. Touq, Mohei Eddine, "Technology and Developing the Quality of Education in the Arab World - A Theoretical Introduction", (Al-Technologiah Wa-Tatweer Naw'eyat Al-Ta'leem Fil-Watan Al-'Arabi - Madkhal Nazari), "Al-'Ulum Al-Ijtima'ia" magazine, (The Magazine of Social Sciences), Kuwait, 5th year, Issue No. 4,(January 1978),pp 6-26.

In the introduction, the writer spoke of the dire need of the Arab World to update and innovate education stressing the importance of attaining such an innovation through educational institutes. Then the writer explained the meaning of technology in general and educational technology in particular. The writer then mentioned some of the basic comments on the status of education in the Arab World, showing in these comments the problems that face it as well as the pressures that obstruct the system of education. The writer also referred to the interest of the Arab Countries in providing education to the largest possible number of people and in improving its quality. The writer also spoke of some of the positive aspects of the technology of education concentrating in this respect on programmed education, education through the television and using calculators in education. Finally, the writer showed the role of the teacher in the process of teaching by using the technology of education. He also spoke of the qualifications of teachers using this method. The article included at the end a list of Arab and foreign reference books on which the writer depended in preparing his article.

14. Aqel, Fakher, "Education and Retardness", (Al-Tarbiyah Wal-Takhallouf), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 6,(June 1978), pp 416-422.

The writer started by showing the role of education in retardness, indicating the difficulties which obstruct the development and expansion of education in developing countries comparing the status of education in these countries with that of the developed countries. Then the writer moved on to talk of the importance of education in disciplining man, showing the challenges that education meets in the Arab World, proving his point by referring to the opinions of Arab scolars in this respect and mentioning the effect of technological and scientific development on education and its status in the developed countries and the developing Arab Countries. The writer also spoke of the results of the studies conducted in this field. Then he moved on to deal with the role of Arab leaders and scholars in promoting Arab education, according to the requirements of the age in which we live with its scientific and technological progress, through preparing the scientific man and creating skills which could be responsible for sound education. Here the writer proposed a new educational system which could satisfy the Arab needs. In this respect, he spoke of nurseries and their teachers, the educational system in the following stages, free and compulsory education its......... in the higher secondary stage and the subjects in each stage. The writer also presented his proposals on technical and vocational education showing the importance of paying due care to them and directing a certain percentage of students to them and their cost. The writer also presented a proposal regarding education outside the school, evening classes and education through correspondance. The writer further spoke of the importance of education through work. Then he dealt with the importance of paying due care to the cultural aspects and the importance of using educational researches in the development of the process of education. The writer likewise spoke of the importance of linking educational development plans with economic development plans, as well as the importance of linking general education with university education. He also presented his proposals regarding the preparation of teachers, the teaching of foreign languages and the importance of reconsidering syllabuses, methods of teaching, examinations, the duration of the school day, girl education and paying due care to talents. The study concluded with a list of the references which the writer used.

Development of - Iraq

15. "Education in Iraq, Its Quantitative and Qualitative Development and Its Reinnovating Trends", (Al-Ta'leem fil-Iraq wa Tataworihi Al-Kammi Wal-Nawa'i Wa-Ittigahatehi Al-Tagdidiyah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (New Education), Beirut, Issue No. 14, April 1978, pp 111-122.

At the outset, the article deals with the importance of education in this age particularly in the cultural, economic and social structure. Then the article speaks of the quantitative growth of education in the various educational stages in Iraq. The article also reveals the importance of adult education and compulsory literacy.

The writer then speaks of quantitative development of education in Iraq with reference to development of educational syllabuses, books, methods of education, educational aids, teachers training improving and updating educational supervision and the trial application of new patterns of secondary education.

The writer also discusses the outstanding features in the field of educational revival dealing with girl education and the development of rural education.

The article further deals with the project of industrial, agricultural and production schools, the project of education for rural development, the project of modernizing mathematics and comprehensive schools.

The article ends with a review of the future educational plans in Iraq with their qualitative and quantitative aspects.

Development of - Jordan

16. Al-Momani, Fawzi Sai'd, "Development of Education in Jordan", (Tatawour Al-Ta'leem Fil Ordun), Kuwait, The Arab Institute for Planning, 1978, 83 stencil pages.

- A study presented for obtaining a diploma of higher studies in planning and development from the University of Kuwait.

The introduction of this study deals with the importance of education and its role in providing man power with reference to how this study promoted the development of education in Jordan.

This study falls in five chapters. The first reviews the development of the various stages of education in Jordan.

The second chapter deals with the development of official and private technical and vocational education, as well as postal education and girls vocational training.

The third chapter deals with the affairs of scientific and vocational institutes, universities and teachers training institutes, and nursing institutes.

Then the writer dealt in the fourth chapter with education expenses in the different stages.

In the last chapter, the writer presents some proposals and recommendations regarding the promotion of the status of education in Jordan and how to link it with Jordan's needs of skilled man power in the social and economic fields.

The study also includes some tables which show the quantitative growth of education in Jordan in all the stages.

Development of - Kuwait

17. Ibrahim, Baha' Eddine Atreea, "The Development of Education in Kuwait", (Tatawour Al-Ta'leem Fil-Kuwait), Kuwait, The Arab Planning Institute, 1977-1978, 104 p.

This book started by reviewing some of the data pertaining to population, their growth, the educational level of the people, with their distribution according to age categories, sex and nationality.

Then it reviewed the development of education during the period 1966-1967 to 1975/1976 as regards the system of education, its structure, development in the number of students, already registered, new students and graduates of the different stages of education.

The book also dealt with some quantitative indicators regarding a teacher's quota of students, the density of classes and rates of slinking.

The author also referred to expenditure on education and its percentage to the total public expenditure of the state and to national income. The author presented a comparison between this rate of increase and the rate of increase in the number of students. He also dealt with the distribution of the expenditure on education in the years 1973/1974-1974/1975 on the different stages of education showing the cost of a student in each stage.

The book concluded by summing up some of the most important results of the development of education. It also included a list of references which the author used in his study.

Development of - Saudi Arabia

18. Sindi, Soliman Bakr, "Development of Education in the Ministry of Education in 25 Years", (Tatawour Al-Ta'leem Bi Wizarat Al-Maaref Khelal 25 'Aamm), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 15, (April 1978), pp 4-23.

This article reviews the development of education in Saudi Arabia since the establishment of the directorate of education, referring to the early men of education and their achievements.

Then the writer gives a full picture of the development in the number of students, schools and graduates as well as development in the number of teachers in the primary, intermediary and secondary stages of education from 1953 to 1978. This was followed by a review of educational progress at present and the concents of educational development, and planning in the present modern state.

Then the article deals with modern educational techniques in the fields of planning and dissemination of knowledge showing their role in the service of the policy of education.

The article also highlights the role of administration at the ministry and programmes for educational activities in the qualitative development and quantitative expansion in education.

Finally, the article presents the budget of the Ministry of Education and its development during the last five years from 1973/1974 to 1977/1978 showing its allocations, and its projects as well as the significance of this tangible increase in development.

19. Saudi Arabia, Ministry of Education, Center for Statistical Information and Educational Documentation, "Development of Education at the Ministry of Education in 25 Years - 1373 to 1398 H. (1953-1978)", (Tatawour Al-Ta'leem Bi Wizarat Al-Maa'ref Khelal 25 'Aamm), Riyadh 1398 H., (1978), 180 p. with Tables and Graphs.

This document starts with a brief history of education in Saudi Arabia, showing its development from the stage of a mosque, to libraries to schools. Then it deals with the effect of establishing the Education Directorate on Sep 1, 1944 and the Education Council, indicating the history of their development.

Then the document reviews the circumstances under which the Saudi Ministry of Education was set and refers to the achievements of the first Minister of Education. The document shows the development of this ministry and its efforts in making education a national investment.

The document also deals with the development of the technical and administrative organization of the ministry as well as with qualitative and quantitative growth of education, its Islamic legislations, its food programs, its audio-visual aids, and the policy and objectives of education.

At the end of the document there are ten tables showing the development of education in Saudi Arabia in figures in 25 years indicating the number of schools, students and teachers in schools of the primary, intermediary and secondary education, the number of Saudi and non Saudi students and teachers and the grand total of graduates in 25 years. These tables also show the development of the Ministry of Education in Saudi Arabia in 25 years.

Development of - The Sudan

20. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "A General Framework for a New Educational Strategy", (Etar 'Aamm Li-Estratigeyah Tarbaweyah Gadida), Khartoum, "Dar El-Nashr Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Publishing House), 1978.

A document presented on the 8th "Education Day", Al Qadarif, Feb 24, 1978.

This document reviewed the objectives of the project of the general survey of the Education Sector in the Sudan and the results it achieved regarding the future of education as a general framework for a new educational strategy.

Then it discussed the different fields of this framework recommended by the survey to reform the status of education.

In the field of the general system of education, the document referred to the importance of expansion in the schools of the three stages as well as the system of evaluation and the importance of its amending.

In the field of the general educational component and its efficiency, the document asserted the importance of scientific subjects, training, expansion in the technology of education, educational aids and examinations.

In the field of irregular education, the document stressed the importance of expansion in establishing adult education centers, the role of the National Council for Literacy and Vocational Training and Industrial Apprenticeship.

Then the document dealt with educational administration and the importance of raising the standard of administrative efficiency in schools.

In the field of higher education, the document underlined the importance of linking university education with the needs of development as regards skilled man power.

Finally in the field of the economies of education, the document indicated the importance of reducing cost without prejudicing the standard of education and the role of popular contribution in this field.

Islamic Bodies and Institutions - Arab Peninsula

21. Al-Sheikh, Ra'fat Ghouneim, "Al-Rabat As an Educational Institution", (Al-Rabat ka Mou'assasa Taalimeya), "Al-Tarbiyah", (Educational magazine), (Qatar), 7th year, Issue No. 25, Qatar Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences - Doha,(Feb 1978);pp 66-67.

The author started by dealing with the varied educational institutions since the advent of Islam in the Arab Peninsula, speaking of the mosque and its role in education.

Then he went on to speak of the "Rabat" showing the meaning and significance of this word, and its development, indicating that after the Islamic conquests it came to mean military barracks.

Then he proceeded to speak of the contents of these barracks, their spread and their types.

Then he spoke of the time when these institutions lost their military importance and became places with an educational function.

Then he concentrated on the "Rabats" in North Africa and their historical role in building the Islamic state and spreading education, specifying the subjects taught in them, the educational methods used in teaching then, the qualifications of those studying in them, the places where they were set up for teaching, and the components of the different "Rabats".

Then the author proceeded to criticize the educational systems of these institutions, showing their pros and cons.

Concluding, the author referred to the era in which the Rabat system flourished showing the reasons for it. Then he spoke of the era when the importance of these institutions declined indicating its reasons.

21-2

22. Demetry, Adieb, "The Issue of Education, Culture and Social Development", (Qadeyat Al-Ta'leem Wal-Thaqafa Wal-Taqadom Al-Ijtema'y), "Dirasat 'Arabiyah", (Arab Studies) magazine, Lebanon, 14th year, Issue No. 7, (May 1978), pp 17-22.

This article started by reviewing some of the issues related to education in the developing countries particularly the Arab Countries and the problems from which these issues suffer. The writer then

The writer then dealt with these problems and their aspects, mentioning the overcrowdedness of classes, the shortage in the training staff and the deterioration in the standard of educational and cultural service.

Then the writer spoke of the low standard of performance and the void unstable content.

Then he moved on to discuss the phenomena of sneaking and of private lessons presenting proposals for the solution of these problems asserting that they can only be solved through science and technology and should be part of an overall civilizational strategy in the form of a revolution.

Then the writer presented an integrated comprehensive view of how the socio-economic political ideological and cultural course should be like for any state which seeks to solve its problems and to keep pace with civilization.

This was followed by a comparison between the developing and the developed countries in the field of education as regards expenditure, the number of students, scientific research, book production, libraries, and the percentage of national budgets which states allocate to education and how these budgets reflect on all the cultural and scientific aspects. Here the writer asserted the importance of providing the necessary funds and mobilizing all material and human resources in this type of productive investment, namely, education.

23. Fawzi, Hussein, "Education, Its Conditions and Problems", (Al-Ta'leem Shoroutihi Wa Mushkilatihi), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26, (April 1978), pp 46-49.

At the outset, the writer showed the importance of education to man and the stand of psychologists towards it. Then he moved on to speak of the factors that affect education and which are necessary to stimulate individuals towards education showing the results and effects of these factors on the development of the process of education.

The writer then indicated the qualifications that should be available in an educated person so that his performance may be improved.

He also spoke of the stand of psychological researches regarding these factors as well as the psychologists definition of education in the light of these conditions.

Then the writer differentiated between learning and carrying out the work. He also presented the basic elements of learning.

Then he dealt with each one of these elements separately such as arousing interest and excitement and the individual elements and their effect on education showing the importance of training and transferring previous experiences to the person who is being educated. The writer called this "Transfer".

The writer further dealt with the success of the learner and how it encourages him to proceed with his studies.

Then finally the writer spoke of the subject taught and its role in the process of learning. He also dealt with forgetfulness presenting some of the experiments that have been carried out in this respect.

Projects - The Sudan

24. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "International Cooperation in the Fields of General Education", (Al-Ta'awom Al-Dawli Fi Majalat Al-Ta'leem Al-'Aamm), Khartoum, "Dar El-Nashr Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Publishing House), 1978, 32 p.

A document presented on the 8th "Education Day", Qadarif, Feb 24, 1978.

The document started by enumerating the educational projects in whose financing some international organizations in the Sudan take part.

First it presented the projects of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its educational institutions, showing the beginning of contact between this bank and the Sudan in the field of education as well the philosophy of the bank and its institutions in extending loans to educational projects. In this respect, the document dealt with projects of technical and vocational training at all levels as well as projects of general secondary education.

This was followed by a review of educational cooperation with the European economic community with Holland and with Belgium which covered expansion in technical education and its necessary tools, equipment and expertise.

Then the document referred to the scholarships which Kuwait offers to handicapped Sudanese students, indicating the number of these scholarships and the value of each.

The document further dealt with the Sudan Educational Project financed by the International Development Agency, indicating the volume of contributions presented by the Federal Republic of Germany through this Agency, the objectives of the project, as well as the rural centers it establishes, their number and qualifications.

Finally, the document mentioned some of the other educational projects financed by the International Development Fund.

Responsibilities - Arab Countries

25. Al-Emam, Madiha, "The Responsibility of Education Between the School and the Community", (Mas'ouliyaat Al-Tarbiyah Bayna Al-Madrasah Wal-Mogtama'), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26, (April 1978), pp 40-41.

The writer started her article by presenting the opinion of fathers regarding the responsibility of the school in disciplining and educating their children.

Then she explained what modern times require from the process of education and the role of the school and the family in it. The writer also explained the relation between modern education and what is acquired from the community. Consequently the writer asserted the importance of having each person know his role in bringing up and educating children and gave examples of means to do so. Here the writer also referred to the importance of education inside schools and outside them at home and in the society at large, referring in this respect to the importance of the integration of all these aspects so that young students may be properly and comprehensively educated.

Systems - Saudi Arabia

26. Al-Qadi, Youssef Mustafa, "The System of Approved Hours - Where We Do We Stand From It Now?", (Nizam Al-Sa'at Al-Moutameda Aina Nahnu Menhou Al-Aan), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 15 (April 1978), p 43.

The writer started by explaining the concept of approved hours, indicating its objectives and prospective and how it allows the students who follow it freedom of choice of the studies that are most suitable to their likes and capabilities giving them the chance to get used to bearing responsibility. He also showed how this system creates cooperation between the students, the tutors, the teachers and the school.

The writer then reviewed the requirement of this system and how it may be applied, showing the importance of the staffs appreciation and understanding of this system.

He also showed the role, duties and obligations of a tutor as well as his responsibilities. When dealing with the factors of success of this system the writer spoke of the active understanding administration, the technical library with its references and the class lectures and how they should be prepared.

Then he referred to the necessity of having a balance between the subjects of specialization and general knowledge.

Finally, the writer showed how transfer from the common annual system to the system of approved hours can be achieved, showing the requirements of such a transfer such as the preparation of a group of specialized teachers. He also dealt with the possibilities for this achievement.

Theories - Arab Countries

27. Touq, Mohie Eddine, "An Approach to the Theory of Teaching", (Nahwe Nazareyah Lil-Tadrees), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Science, Doha, (April 1978), pp 44-45.

The writer started his article by referring to the increase in the number of teachers and students in the different schools in the world and the disparity in the growth of the numbers of both. He mentioned in this respect the deficiency in the field of education in intensive and extensive studies regarding class teaching behaviour and the inavailability of organized systematic ideas regarding education, showing reasons for these drawbacks and the points to be considered when attempting to bridge these gapes.

Then the writer moved on to speak of the theory of teaching presenting here the opinions of some education scholars and referring to the aspects which provide for this theory. Here the writer also spoke of the inavailability of these aspects in what takes place now. He explained the reasons for this and presented many other means which a teacher may resort to, to teach a lesson explaining in this respect the factors that affect the group of learners in the same class and the difficulties that obstruct the development of the theory of education.

Then the writer concentrated on the aspect of education, the theory of experiments conducted in this field, its requirements and relation to the theory of teaching and the difficulties that obstruct it.

The writer ended by a list of the references he used in preparing this article.

Waste in Education - Bahrain

28. El Mana'e, Latifa Ali, "The Development of Education and Measuring Educational Waste in Bahrain", (Tatawour Al-Ta'leem Wa Qias Al-Ehdar Al-Tarbawi Fil-Bahrain), Kuwait, 1978, 89 p.

This article reviews the development of education in Bahrain with special reference to the waste in education, and its volume, resulting from repetition of school years and slinking, showing the stand of the educational system towards this waste and how to put an end to it.

This study is in three chapters. The first is in two parts the first of which deals with the system of examinations school syllabuses and planning in all the stages of education. The second part speaks of the development of education in ten years in the primary, preparatory and secondary stages.

The second chapter deals with educational waste in the primary, preparatory and secondary stages showing the most important aspects of educational waste and dealing with slinking and failure.

The third chapter deals with means of educational waste and how to remedy it.

Concluding, the article presents some of the educational projects which help in reducing the waste and in increasing educational efficiency.

EDUCATION OF DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS

Syria - Arab Countries

29. Al-Tahan, Khaled, "The Education of Distinguished Students is a National Responsibility", (Tarbiyat Al-Moutafawiqeen Aqleian Mas'ouliah Qawmiyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 1, (January 1978), p. 23.

The article started by reviewing the efforts exerted and the studies conducted in the field of mental excellence showing the relation between genius and hereditary aspects and how to benefit from those having excellent mental abilities in confronting the challenges that face the community in all the scientific and technological spheres.

Then the writer explained the concept of mental excellence and the different criteria used to determine those having excellent mental abilities and to detect their genius. The writer referred in this respect to the efforts exerted to differentiate between intelligence and the ability of creative thinking.

Then the writer showed the need of the Arab Community in general and the Syrian Community in particular for those excellent people showing reasons for this need and referring in this respect to the battle of social and economic development faced by these communities and the need for individual resources to confront the challenges of this battle.

The writer also referred to the high standard of mental ability necessary for using modern technological appliances in all fields.

Finally the writer confirmed the importance of paying due care to persons with excellent mental abilities, indicating the requirements which such care enforces on the different educational systems.

EDUCATION ECONOMICS

Arab Countries

30. El-Nouri, Abdul Ghani, "Expenditure on Education - A Consumption or an Investment", (Al-Infaq 'Ala Al-Ta'leem Istehlak Amm Istethmar), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Educational Magazine), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 25, (February 1978), pp 39-41.

The writer started by speaking of scientific and technological development, its spread, results and influence on the development of life dividing this influence into stages. Then the writer spoke of these stages and defined them as the stage of change in appearance, then the stage of change in appearance and behaviour then the stage of change of thought.

Then the writer moved on to present the role of the system of education on society and work, in achieving its objectives. He referred in this respect to the different stages which an educational system may pass through in its progress towards becoming a sound educational system. Here the writer spoke of the stage of memorizing the stage of copying then the stage of criticism and analysis then the stage of creation and innovation showing the status of education in all the Arab Countries, regarding these stages.

Then the writer dealt with the functions of the educational system indicating its function in conveying scientific knowledge from one generation to another, as well as its function in examining and analyzing the problems of the community, its function in developing the individual talents and in promoting desired trends and values.

The writer also spoke of the importance of education from the social political, technical and economic points of view.

He also dealt with expenditure on education, showing types and kinds of expenditure and means of calculating its economic returns, underlining in this respect means of estimating the increase in individual income and means of estimating the increase in national income being the two means for estimating the economic returns of education. When dealing with these two types, the writer referred to what is taking place in some foreign countries and to some relevant studies.

Then in conclusion of this review, the writer presented his results then mentioned some of the reference books he used in preparing his study.

EDUCATION STAFF

Loaning - Arab Countries

31. El-Sebaei, Labib, "The Arab Burden on Egyptian Professors", (Al-'Eb'e Al-'Arabi 'Ala Al-Asateza Al-Masre'ien), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Cairo, Issue No. 538, (January 15, 1978), pp 36-37.

The article started with an introduction indicating the importance of the Egyptian professor and his role in the establishment of university education in the Arab states, referring to the declaration of the President of the Cairo University regarding the role of the staff of Egyptian universities in the development of university education in the Arab and African universities, showing the importance of this role to Egypt and the brotherly countries alike.

Then the writer reviewed what the President of the Cairo University said regarding the changes that necessitated reconsidering the loaning of university staff to these countries.

Then the writer indicated the basis which the President of the Cairo University believes should be taken into consideration when laying down new policies for loaning. In this respect, the writer underlined the importance of giving priority in loaning to the universities which grant subsidies to the Egyptian universities, showing the importance of this subsidy in preparing new cadres.

The writer also dealt with the importance of having the universities to which professors are loaned committed not to contract with any member of the staff except after obtaining the approval of the university, showing the reasons that necessitate taking this condition into consideration.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Iraq

32. Abdul Latif, Khalil Ibrahim, "School Activities - Its Importance, Basis and Means of Developing It in Iraq", (Al-Nashaat Al-Madrasi - Ahameyatihi wa Ososihi wa Wasa'el Tatweerihi fil-Iraq), Bagdad, The Ministry of Education, 1978, 67 p.

In the introduction the author speaks of the role of school activities, inside and outside classrooms, in the development of the educational process.

Then the author reviews in the six chapters of the book his explanation of the concept of school activities, the history of its relation with the syllabus, and its importance.

He also speaks of its functions, types, and its organizational techniques and principles so that it may yield its results for both the student and the teacher.

Then the book reviews scores of school activities showing how they may be financed.

The book concludes by dealing with present school activities in Iraq, presenting some recommendations and proposals to develop them.

Lebanon

33. Moqbel, Fahmi Tawfiq, "School Activities, Its Concept, Organization and Relation With the Syllabus", (Al-Nashat Al-Madrasi, Mafhoomihi, Tanzimihi, 'Elaqatihi Bel-Manhag), Beirut, (Dar El-Massira), 1978, 181 p.

This book, as its introduction states, deals with the importance of school activities and their role in promoting a student's mental, physical, spiritual and social capabilities.

The book is divided into eight chapters, the first explains the concept of school activities and the importance of their criteria, their effect on the pupil's life at school, and their relation with academic progress. This chapter also mentions the principles of modern methods of education through school activities.

The second chapter deals with school activities and their relation to the syllabus. This chapter also includes several subjects related to the cooperation between the community and the school, the new concept of syllabuses, and the experiences which students acquire in the secondary stage of education and in the teachers training institutes.

The third chapter covers a study of the school societies and the role of the teacher in organizing them, their components and their types.

Chapter four reviews sports activities, its various types beyond the syllabus, its objectives, the principles of sports, and free sport activities.

Chapter five is devoted to scouting and school camps and their role in eliminating differences among students indicating how they can be organized and supervised.

The sixth chapter deals with the artistic activities including, music, drawing, painting, sculpture, handicrafts and their role in developing the creativity of students.

Chapter seven speaks mainly of school activities in the field of linguistics, school papers, oratory, acting and libraries.

The last chapter speaks of the administration of activity programmes as regards planning, guidance, orientation, organization and financial supervision.

The Sudan

34. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "Educational Activities", (Al-Manashit Al-Tarbaweyah), Khartoum, "Dar El-Nashr Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Publishing House), 1978, 11 p. A document presented on the 8th "Education Day" Al-Qadarif - Feb 24, 1978.

At the outset, this document showed the relation between education and social activities, and between education and the community at large with a special emphasis on school activities and how they support and complement syllabuses in attaining the desired objectives of education.

Then the document reviewed educational activities in the primary and secondary stages and their different syllabuses concentrating on physical education, the achievements of this section in the past five years and the courses and seminars it has organized.

The document also dealt with the benefits of school societies and how they give students chances to satisfy their needs and enjoy their different hobbies.

Then the document spoke of camps and picnics and the experiences that students acquire from the observation of nature.

Finally, the document underlined the role of school papers in promoting the students abilities to express themselves. It also dealt with school courses as a type of school activities and how students benefit from practicing and organizing them.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Trends - Arab Countries

35. Gabr, Ali, "Modern Trends in the Development of Educational Administration", (Itijahat Haditha fi Tatweer Al-Idara Al-Tarbaweya), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi", (Arab Teacher) magazine, Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 4, (April 1978), pp 266-270.

The introduction of this article showed the effect of strategies in the development and the relation between renewing the educational administration on the one hand and implementing the new strategies, developing the concepts of educational planning, promoting researches, and endeavouring to integrate the educational machinery on the other.

Then the writer moved on to speak of the status of educational administration in relation to general administration. He also reviewed the concept of educational administration, its needs and objectives.

Then the writer moved on to discuss the inevitability of change to keep pace with world developments. In this respect, he presented the general features of the status of educational administration in the Arab Countries, showing the most important factors, leading to its retardness.

Then the writer dealt with means and bases of developing this administration, indicating in this respect the concept of innovating not simulating the concept of generalization and integration and the concept of the drive towards decentralization.

The writer also spoke of the principle of linking education with the plans of comprehensive development and the principle of considering the Arab person as the axis of every administrative development, the importance of reinforcing the organs of planning, syllabuses, educational researches and teachers training.

He also showed the importance of economizing in time, effort, and cost when effecting this development.

The writer further underlined the importance of applying the principle of modernizing educational administration through processing and storing data, rationalizing budgets and the like, concentrating on the primary role of education in linking the different objectives of scientific and technological development.

The article concluded by presenting a list of the references on which the writer depended in preparing this article.

EDUCATIONAL AIDS

Arab Countries

36. Ahmed, Mahasen Reda, "Educational Aids on the Technology of Education", (Al-Wasa'el Al-Ta'leemiah 'An Tecnologiah Al-Ta'leem), "Tecnologiah Al-Ta'leem" magazine, (The Technology of Education), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 1, (June 1978), pp 76-82.

The writer started her article by following up the development of the term "Technology of Education", showing what this term indicates and the reasons that led to its spread in recent years.

Then she mentioned the different explanations of the concept of educational aids and reviewed their development. In this respect the writer dealt with the technological development which accompanied the industrial revolution and its effect on the development of this concept. She also spoke of the effect of the two world wars on the spread of educational aids.

Then the writer explained the relation between the educational aids and programmed education, indicating their impact on changing the role of the teacher in the process of education. The writer also showed the relation between programmed education and educational aids, and the technology of education.

Finally, the writer reviewed the most important books written on the technology of education in the field of educational aids and the names which these books gave to this type of education. The article ends with a list of references which the writer used in preparing this article.

Achievements - The Sudan

37. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "The Educational Aids Center", (Markaz Al-Wasa'el Al-Ta'leemiah), Khartoum, the General Department for Syllabuses and Activities, 6 p.

A document issued on the occasion of the 8th "Education Day" - Al Qadarif, Feb 24, 1978.

This document started by defining educational Audio-Visual aids and their importance in the processes of teaching and learning.

Then the document gave a historical background of the Center of Educational Aids in Sudan since its establishment and up till now.

Then it dealt with the present status of the center, its different sections, qualifications of the studies therein, the printing house and the hall in which the productions of educational aids are shown.

Then the document dealt with the tasks and responsibilities of each section in the center and their achievements in the past five years, showing the objectives attained by aids in the field of education, saving effort and overcoming the time and place barriers as well as their importance in conveying ideas and experience.

Adult Eradication of Illiteracy - Arab Countries

38. "Seminar for Developing the Use of Educational Aids in the Field of Adult Eradication of Illiteracy", (Halaqaat Tatweer Istekhdam Al-Wasa'el Al-Ta'leemiyah Fi-Magal Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Lil-Kibar), Al Mahraq, January 14-19, 1978, "Work and Recommendations of the Seminar", ('Amal Wa Tawsiyat Al-Halaqa), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 173-180.

The introduction of the article underlined the importance of educational aids and their effect in satisfying the needs of the process of education, and their role in eradicating illiteracy and in adult education.

Then the writer reviewed the objectives of the seminar showing its importance in studying the present use of the educational aids in the field of eradicating illiteracy.

The article also showed the defects of this use and discussed the proposals dealing with the development of its use in the field of literacy. This was followed by an enumeration of the Arab states, organizations and authorities taking part in the seminar and the names of their representatives.

Then the article dealt with the basic documents and studies presented to the seminar giving a brief idea of each and its aspects discussed in the meetings.

Then the article reviewed the addresses of the chairman of the seminar and of the head of the center for training leaders in the field of adult education. The article also referred to the trends revealed by the discussions conducted during the seminar.

Then finally the article dealt with the recommendations of the seminar dividing them into recommendations presented to the Education Bureau of the Gulf States showing the importance of eradicating illiteracy and the importance of producing educational programmes necessary for adult education, and general recommendations dealing with the importance of spreading awareness of educational aids, unifying adult education syllabuses in the Gulf States, training personnel of adult education, including the subject of adult education in the syllabuses of the faculties of education, conducting field researches on the use of educational aids in adult education and encouraging personnel in the field of educational aids.

39. Maguid, Soád, "A Survey Study on the Availability and Use of Educational Aids in Primary Schools in Bagdad Governorate", (Dirasa Masheya fi Tawafour Wa-Istikhdam Al-Agheza Al-Ta'leemiyah fi Al-Madares Al-Ibteda'eyah bi Mohafazat Bagdad), "Tecnologiah Al-Ta'leem", (The Technology of Education), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 1, (June 1978), pp 102-120.

At the beginning of the study, the writer showed Iraq's deep concern with the Iraqi person and the effect of this interest in developing education in all its stages there, from the first stage and up to university education.

Then the writer discussed the importance of conducting special studies to know how much Iraqi schools benefit from modern aids of education.

Then the writer enumerated the problems of using educational aids in Iraqi schools and the effect of their high prices and inavailability in this field.

Then the writer explained the experimental studies that she had conducted in this field showing its hypothesis, and means, the sample of teachers on whom the experiment was conducted, and the questionnaire she used.

The writer then reviewed the results she attained, showing how much primary schools in Iraq are in need of these educational aids, how far the teachers are capable of using them and how much they are willing to do so.

The writer also dealt with the relation between primary schools and the directorate of educational aids and its branches in the governorates and interest in inspecting and technically supervising these aids.

At the end the study presented certain recommendations and proposals showing the importance of implanting the concept of using educational aids in the minds of the teachers as well as the importance of setting up committees for educational aids in schools, of providing educational aids, of subjecting educational aids to technical supervision and inspection, of conducting studies in the field of educational aids, and in developing the directorate of educational aids.

The article also includes a supplement on the questionnaire used by the writer in her study. The article ends with a list of the Arabic and foreign reference books which the writer used in preparing this study.

Special Education Schools and Classes - Arab Countries

40. Mahmoud, Sadek, "Educational Aids of the Handicapped", (Al-Wasa'il Al-Ta'leemiah 'Enda Al-Mu'awaqeen), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (The Teacher's Message), Amman, 21st year, Issue No. 2,(April 1978), pp 60-61.

The introduction of this article underlined the importance of educational aids in the processes of general education and continuous education.

Then the article dealt with the necessity of educational aids for handicapped students. In this respect, the writer enumerated the types of handicapped students who benefit from the educational aids, showing the aid needed for each type of handicap.

Then the writer dealt with the methods that should be followed to generalize the use of educational aids and indicated the man power necessary for designing and producing educational aids necessary for the handicapped, referring in this respect to the role which experts in special education and specialists of educational aids could play.

The writer then explained types of educational aids indicating their importance in the process of education and means of benefiting from them.

Finally, he dealt with means of operating light and sound projectors.

EDUCATIONAL AIDS AND ADULT EDUCATION

Arab Countries

41. Khafagi, Zaki, "The Role of Mass Media in Adult Education", (Dawr Wasa'el Al-Ittisal Al-Gamaheeri fi Ta'leem Al-Kibar), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer", magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12,(May 1978), pp 101-109.

The writer started by defining the activities which are considered branches of adult education indicating the role played by adults in comprehensive development and the objectives of teaching them. The writer referred here to the difficulties of laying down integrated plans to teach them.

Then the writer indicated the importance of mass media in attaining the objectives of adult education. Then the writer explained the concept of communication in general and mass media communication in particular. He spoke in this respect of education as a basis form of communication, showing the importance of using mass media in education. Then the writer presented the different means of mass media, used in education explaining the role of each, concentrating here on publications, the Radio, the cinema, documentary films, and the television.

At the end of the article the writer showed the advantages of using mass media communication in adult education and how far these means fulfill the objectives of this type of education. The article also indicated the contribution of mass media in overcoming the obstacles which hinder adult education.

EDUCATIONAL BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Arab Countries

42. Al-Lami, Maguid, "A Study for the Establishment of An Arab Institute for Researches on the Development of Universities and Higher Education", (Dirasaat Insha'a Ma'had 'Arabi Li-Behouth Tatweer Al-Gami'at Wal-Ta'leem Al-'Ali), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 25,(February 1978), pp 30-31.

This article presented an interview with the Assistant Manager General of the Arab League Educational, Social and Cultural Organization on reasons for establishing this Institute.

In this respect the assistant general manager spoke of the importance of science in developing education. He also spoke of the meaning of education and its importance in developing man.

He further spoke of the importance and objectives of planning education referring in this respect to the role which educational research could play in this planning and the role of educational planning in serving development.

This was followed by a review of the importance of teaching science, the researches necessary to develop it and the technological methods required to do so.

Then he moved on to deal with the effect of these methods in disseminating education improving its standard, and developing researches related to it.

Then the article dealt with the importance of the exchange of scholars, teachers and professors among the different Arab Countries referring in this respect to the importance of organizing such exchange and methods to attain this goal.

Finally the article dealt with higher and university education in the Arab World, showing their relation with development, their needs of developed researches and the relation of all this with the establishment of the Arab Institute for Educational Researches.

Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Arab Countries

43. Saber, Mohie Eddine, "A Future View of the Objectives and Activities of the Organization", (Al-Ro'eya Al-Moustaqbaleyah Li-Ahdaf Al-Munazamah Wa Nashatuha), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12,(May 1978), pp 6-11.

At the outset, the article defined the role of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization in developing the Arab community and in promoting world efforts to attain a better future for man.

Then the writer explained the factors that help the organization fulfill its role in Arab life and thought concentrating in this respect on clarity of vision regarding objectives, on laying down syllabuses which fulfill these objectives and on the harmonious integration between the sections, departments and centers of the Organization.

Then the writer reviewed the responsibilities of the organization in supporting Arab work and in taking national initiatives in the cultural, scientific and educational fields.

The writer further showed the future role of the organization in combating illiteracy in promoting education, science, technology, contemporary Arab culture, Arab information services, and in participation in the national civilizational battle.

In conclusion the article explained the responsibilities of the international organization particularly regarding the Islamic World, and the African continent in participation as well as its responsibilities in the Euro-Arab dialogue, and in following up world scientific development and making the Arab culture known on the Islamic, African and international spheres.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

Arab Countries

44. "Committee of the Strategy of Education", (Estratigiat Al-Tarbiyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 2, (February 1978), p. 151.

The article started by enumerating both the Syrian and the non Syrian educational organizations that were represented in this committee and the task of this committee. The article also referred to its sub-committees. Then explained the task of the first committee and its role in preparing the studies pertaining to the ladder of education, compulsory education, the distribution of students after the preparatory stage, failing and slinking, literacy and adult education.

Then the article dealt with the task of the second committee which was charged with conducting studies on the syllabuses, the objectives of education, the school book and means of assessment and examinations.

Finally, the article reviewed the responsibilities of the third committee which was entasked with preparing studies on the training of teachers, educational services and administration and school buildings.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES

Arab Countries

45. "The Second International Conference for the Teachers of the Third World", (Al-Mu'tamar Al-Dawli Al-Thani Li-Mu'allimi Al-'Alam Al-Thaleth), Tripoli, (February 4-9, 1978), "Works and Recommendations of the Conference", (A'mal Wa Tawsiat Al Mu'tamar), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 2, (February 1978), p. 154.

The article started by presenting the plan of work of the conference and the subjects discussed in it. These pertain to the scientific, vocational, social and economic problems of teachers, the necessity of creating a relation between educational plans and development plans and the syndical role of the teachers of the third world.

Then the article concluded by presenting the recommendations of the conference which show the importance of setting up a fund to promote cooperation between the syndical organizations of the third world and the necessity of continuing the contacts between the teachers organizations in the third world.

46. "The Fourth Regional Meeting of the Ministers of Education and the Ministers Concerned with the Planning of Education in the Arab Countries", (Al-Mu'tamar Al-Eqlimi Al-Rabe' Li Wouzaraat Al-Tarbiyah Wal-Wouzara'a Al-Mas'ouleen 'An Al-Takhtit Al-Tarbawi Fil-Dowal Al-'Arabia), "Recommendations of the Conference", (Tawsiaat Al-Mu'tamar), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 2, (February 1978), pp 152-154.

The recommendations of this conference indicate the importance of laying down a strategy to develop education in the Arab States, the necessity of renewing the educational system and developing the administrative organisms, the importance of setting up a network for educational revival in the Arab States with reference to the roles of UNESCO and the Arab League Scientific Educational and Cultural Organisation in this field and the importance of adopting the system of basic education and the necessity of benefiting from the educational experiments and the experience of UNESCO in this field.

The recommendations have also determined the relation between planning and education and showed the importance of following educational planning.

Moreover, the recommendations highlighted the necessity of underpinning the educational research centers in the Arab States and of paying due care to educational researches, documentation and information.

They also asserted the importance of technical education and training centers, and explained the importance of coordination and integration of the organizations concerned with education and labour and confirmed the necessity of applying such an integration.

The recommendations concluded by mentioning the importance of conducting a study on the status of the Arab World in the year 2000.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Syria

47. Sonqer, Saleha, "Developing Technical Supervision in the Field of Primary Education in Syria", (Tatweer Al-Eshraf Al-Fanni fi Magal Al-Ta'leem Al-Ibtida'i fi Souriyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 5, (May 1978), pp 368-373.

This study deals with explaining the concept of educational guidance and its development in the primary stage. It also deals with its different patterns and the fields and methods which should be considered in guiding in the primary stage in general.

The study then reviews the actual educational guidance in primary schools in Syria through the decisions and bulletins issued by the Ministry of Education. It also indicates how far the existing educational guidance keeps pace with modern techniques. The study also revealed the role of the guide in attaining the objectives of educational guiding and the means and methods he used to do so.

Finally, the study proposed some suggestions and recommendations to develop the present educational guidance program, indicating the aim of such a development.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

Arab Countries

48. Raslan, Ali Mahmoud, "Educational Planning in the Field of Man Power", (Al-Takhteet Al-Tarbawi fi Magal Al-Qowa Al-Bashareyah), "Al Ra'ed" magazine, (The Pioneer), Kuwait, 8th year, Issue No. 395, The Association of Kuwaiti Teachers,(February 21), 1978, pp 43-46.

The article started by reviewing the tasks of the educational planner showing the importance of data and information in laying down the required planning patterns with reference to the information which a planner must be aware of before laying down plans, and the basic points that should be well studied before such laying down. In this respect the writer spoke of the educational policy and the problem of soundly formulating it.

The article also dealt with the role of the planner in directing these plans without any discrimination between one kind of education and another, comparing in this respect policies in past eras and present policies. Here too the article showed the task of the planner in overcoming the obstacles which obstruct the execution of these policies whether at the level of all the stages of education or the level of the individual students, and in the coordination between the different types of education and the theoretical and technical education.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Children's Education - Arab Countries

49. Sarai Eddine, Wahib, "The Relation Between a Child and His Parents", (Al-'Elaqah Bayna Al-Tifl Wa-Walidayhi), "Al-Mu'allim Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 4,(April 1978), pp. 673-676.

This article shows the difficulties which meet a writer who attempts dealing with the affairs of children with reference to the essential qualifications of such a writer so that he may carry out his work as best he could.

The writer also dealt with the status of children in the community and the importance of having the family pay due care to their upbringing.

Then the writer moved on to discuss the relation between a child and his parents through the study which he conducted in this field. He showed the effect of good relations between the members of the family in the upbringing of children and the basic factors necessary to attain compatibility between the child and his family. Here the writer showed the effect of instincts in guiding this relationship. Then he defined it, indicated means of benefiting from it and explained the role of the father in disciplining and correctly directing this relationship. The writer also gave his advice to parents and explained the motives, reasons and results of these advices.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Objectives - Arab Countries

50. Al-Lami, Maguid, "The Objective of Educational Research is Innovating the Quality of Education and Improving its Returns. Solutions for the Problems of Educational Researches Must be Found", (Hadaf Al-Bah'th Al-Tarbawi Tajdeed Nawe'yat Al-Ta'leem Wa Tahseen Mardoudihi Matloob Ijad Holoul Li-Mashaqil Al-Bah'th Al-Tarbawi), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Educational magazine), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 27,(June 1978), pp 30-31.

The writer began his article by showing the role of the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in helping the Arab States develop their educational research organs referring in this respect to the methods that should be used in these organs, the importance of providing them with technical skills, and of training their staff. The writer then reviewed the objectives of educational research and its importance in determining the quality of education, depending on the scientific method of thinking and objectivity. The writer further indicated the importance of the cooperation of the researchers of different specialization.

The article concluded by reviewing the importance of preparing well-trained technical cadres, of providing modern libraries and of facilitating the printing and publications of researchers.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Qatar

51. Abu Hemda, Hassan, "Education in the State of Qatar in Figures. The First Statistic on General Education at the Beginning of the School Year 1977-1978", (Al-Tarbiyah fi Dawlat Qatar Bil-Arqam. Al-Ihsa'eyah Al-Oulah 'An Al-Ta'leem Al-'Aam fi Matla' Al-'Aam Al-Dirasi 1977-1978), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26 (April 1978) pp 10-13.

This article contained a number of tables showing the total number of students, the numbers of girl and boy students separately, the total number of classes for each, the total staff of men and women teachers, the distribution of students in the different classes in each one of the stages of education and its different types separately.

The writer then stated his observations and comments and drew a comparison between the rate of increase in each one of the cases the statistics of which he presented for 1977-1978 and those for 1973-1974 and other. He also compared the rate of this increase in the different stages, and compared rates of girl and boy increase, the rates of increase in classes and in the staff for each stage.

The writer also presented statistical tables showing the rate of increase in the classes of the different stages in the school years 1977/1978-1976/1977. He also presented tables of the number of pupils in the primary stage in the different regions and according to their sex.

Saudi Arabia

52. "A Review of Statistical Studies and the Educational Situation", (Ard Lil-Derasa't Al-Ihsa'eyah Wal-Mawqef Al-Ta'leemi), Ministry of Education, Saudi Arabia, Riyadh-Center for Statistical Information and Educational Documentation, 1978, 58 p.

This booklet covers an enumeration of the statistical researches and studies prepared by the Center of Statistical Information and Educational Documentation since it began its activities in 1974 and up to 1977, with a review of the results and recommendations of some of these researches.

The booklet also includes a review of the efforts exerted to compile and analyze data to show the growth and development in education on the one hand and to propose solutions for the problems that may obstruct this development on the other.

The booklet reviews the educational indicators for each one of the subjects it dealt with, regarding the general trends of students in the different stages of education. It also reviews the rates of services and facilities offered by the Ministry of Education such as systems of care, feeding, medical care, youth welfare, school buildings as well as educational aids and equipment.

Finally, the booklet gives a quick glimpse of the educational situation in the school year 1977/1978 enhanced with a statistical analysis of the density of schools, classes, the numbers of students, teachers, and administrators, showing the rate of teachers to students in the schools and institutes of the Ministry of Education, compared to the educational situation in the school year 1976/1977.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

The Sudan

53. Al Baghdadi, Mohamed Reda, "Education Through a Closed Television Circuit", (Al-Ta'leem Bil-Da'era Al-Televisioneya Al-Moukfala), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi" (Educational Documentation), The Sudan, 11th year, Issue No. 44-45, (March-June 1978), pp 4-24.

In this article, the writer dealt with the role of educational television in keeping pace with development and modernisation of the methods of education with special reference to the role of a closed television circuit and the effectiveness of using it to show experiments from inside the laboratories, indicating the advantages and benefits of acquiring knowledge which it could provide to the student viewers wherever they may be as well as to the public in general.

Then the writer referred to the comparative study conducted between education through the use of a closed television circuit inside the classrooms, and education through lectures in big halls, showing the objectives that this study sought to attain and the results achieved. The writer likewise mentioned the experimental study conducted to enable each viewer in the classroom to ask questions, how this experiment was carried out as well as the role of the teacher in receiving the questions and answering them through the wires and the television screen. Then the writer finally spoke of the active reaction between a teacher and his students and vice versa.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed the positive results of the use of a closed television circuit in the field of education and methods of teaching as well as the factors that lead to its success and full efficiency, and the obstacles that such a system may face when applied and how to overcome them.

THE EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATION

Concepts - Arab Countries

54. Moursi, Mohamed Mounir, "The Concept of Productive Efficiency in Education", (Mafhoum Al-Kafaah Al-Intajiah Fil-Ta'leem), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 25, (February 1978), pp 42-43.

The article started by explaining the concept of productive efficiency in education explaining the relationship between the word "efficiency" and the word "production" by defining both explaining their content and requirements and indicating the requirements, components and internal, external, qualitative and quantitative efficiency of learning.

Then the writer moved on to speak of the educational productivity explaining what it means, its relation with internal and external efficiency, means of calculating it and obstacles hindering this calculation with regard to education as well as the efforts exerted to overcome these obstacles. In this respect, the writer referred to the methods applied by some foreign and Arab states to achieve this goal showing the advantages and disadvantages of these methods.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Teaching - Secondary Schools - Jordan

55. Moqbel, Mohamed Saíd, "The Effectiveness of the Method of Education in Teaching the English Language in Secondary Classes", (Faaleyat Isloub Al-Ta'leem fi-Tadrees Madat Al-Logha Al-Englizeyah fi Al-Soufouf Al-Thanaweyah), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim" (The Teacher's Message), Amman, 21st year, Issue No. 2,(April-June 1978),pp 70-74.

The introduction of the article underlined the importance of programmed education and its development, reviewing the studies which show the effectiveness of programmed education.

The writer also revealed the importance of the present education and the hypothesis that test its validity, the sample on which it was applied during the school year 1975-1976, the programs used in applying this experience and the educational objectives of each one of its four units.

The writer also presented the procedures used in applying this experience, then he reviewed the results of the study which show the effect of programmed education on the weak categories and the progress they have attained when this method was used.

The study included a number of tables showing rates of proficiency of the excellent and weak categories when programmed education was applied, and when ordinary class education was applied.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

Arab Countries

56. Abdul Hakim, Sobhi, "Eradication of Illiteracy, Within the Framework of Comprehensive Social Development", (Mahw Al-Ummiyyah fi Etar Al-Tanmia Al-Shamelah Igtma'eyyan), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12,(May 1978),pp 87-89.

The writer started this article by an introduction in which he defined the concept of development showing the importance of linking its social and economic components together.

Then the writer spoke of eradicating illiteracy as one of the components of social development. He also showed the importance of literacy as a first step towards comprehensive development. He also explained the necessity of considering development within a demographic framework.

Then the writer moved on to review the basic demographic features in the Arab World dividing the Arab States according to their population to five groups. Then again he divided them according to the type of life of the inhabitants to three patterns. Here the writer spoke of the Arab nomads, the city and the village dwellers. The writer explained in this respect the characteristics of the inhabitants of the Arab World according to these divisions.

Then he further pointed out to the fact that the majority of the inhabitants of the Arab World are less than 15 years old. Thus the writer dealt with the importance of providing chances of education to all those children in the Arab World in the compulsory age as a means of eradicating illiteracy.

Then the writer indicated the percentage of illiteracy among men and women in the Arab World showing its increase among women in Egypt, Iraq, Syria, The Sudan, and Kuwait.

In concluding the writer showed the reasons that lead to the decrease of illiteracy in general in Kuwait and the influence of the emigration of educated people to Kuwait on this decrease.

See also: 38.

Arab Gulf States

57. Al-Khomeiri, Hessa Abdallah, "The Effect of Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education on the Social and Economic Aspects of the Family", (Athar Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Wa-Ta'leem Al-Kibar 'Ala Al-Gawaneb Al-Egtemae'yah Wal-Iqtisadeyah Lil-Osra), Arab Gulf States, Center for Training Adult Education Leaders, Manama, 1978, 98 p.

This study starts by dealing with the problem of illiteracy and its harmful effects in the social and economic spheres.

The study is in four chapters. The first deals with the primary and secondary objectives of the study, the hypothesis, the means and the sources which the writer used.

The second chapter deals with the characteristics of the human nature in Bahrain and their effect on illiteracy there, as regards the volume of the problem and planning to combat it.

The third chapter presents the results of field studies which the writer had carried out, while the fourth chapter reviews the results of case studies conducted by the writer showing the features of change in the social and economic aspects in a family as a result of women education.

The study concludes by suggesting some proposals to researchers in universities, regional centers and organizations concerned with combating illiteracy.

Bahrain

58. Ahmed, Mohamed Abbas, "The Reality of Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education Programs in Bahrain", (Waqi' Baramig Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Wa Ta'leem Al-Kibar fi Dawlat Al-Bahrain), Ministry of Education, Directorate of Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education, Manama, 1978, 67 p. + Tables.

This study deals with the reality of literacy during the period 1973/1974 - 1977/1978, with an analysis of its quantitative aspect and with an indication of the main objective of the analysis of the true situation of literacy in Bahrain.

The study also shows the development of national efforts to combat illiteracy in Bahrain.

The study then speaks of the size of this problem in Arab Countries. This was followed by a review of the programs and books used in literacy classes in Bahrain.

The study also deals with stages of follow up, means of reform and training courses, prepared for students in collaboration with the Arab Literacy Organization. The study also affirms the importance of guiding teachers.

Then the writer speaks of the role of the Ministry of Education in preparing books for literacy programs. He also refers to the importance of using television educational programs in the field of literacy.

The study concludes by a review of some of the obstacles related to administration and organization and some others related to the students and the staff, and a review of the fields of adult education at the ministry.

Iraq

59. "The Comprehensive National Eradication of Illiteracy Campaign in Iraq - Requirements and Objectives", (Al-Hamla Al-Wataneyah Al-Shamelah Li-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah fil-Iraq - Al-Mustalzamat Wal-Ahdaf), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer", (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 158-192.

At the outset, the article dealt with the effect of illiteracy on social, economic and cultural development in developing countries and the rate of illiteracy in these countries in general and in Iraq in particular, determining the number of illiterate persons between the ages of 15 and 45, showing the number of men and women.

Then the article showed the reasons for the failure of efforts to combat illiteracy before the Iraqi Revolution.

Then the article reviewed the efforts exerted by the Socialist Arab Baath Party in the field of literacy. The article also spoke of the Bagdad Conference for Compulsory Literacy which was held from 8 to 15 March 1976 showing the reasons for holding this conference, the issues and topics it discussed and the recommendations it issued. It also highlighted the role of the conference in diagnosing the facts related to the process of combating illiteracy and in transferring the literacy campaign into a national battle.

Then the article showed the effect of establishing the Supreme Council for Literacy and Adult Education which is directly responsible to the Revolutionary Council, and the effect of enacting the Law of Compulsory Education No. 118 for 1976 in combating illiteracy and preventing its increase.

In conclusion the article spoke of the importance and effect of mobilizing the material, human and information potentialities. It also showed the importance and effects of relying on the results of the population census, overcoming traditional and routine formulas in making, using all possible educational means, and bridging all the gaps between regular education and literacy institutions in speeding up the execution of literacy programs and their success in attaining their objectives. The article also stressed in particular the importance of paying due attention to women literacy.

Jordan

60. "Achievements of Adult Education and Eradication of Illiteracy for the Year 1975-1976 in Jordan", (Ingazat Ta'leem Al-Kibar Wa-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Li-'Aam 1975-1976 Fil-Mamlaka Al-Orduneya Al-Hashemeyah), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978) pp 139-141.

This article indicated the wide scope of the problem of illiteracy in the Arab Countries and their effect on the development of the individual and the community. Then it reviewed the stages of literacy programs in Jordan since 1968 and the objectives of literacy programmes supervised by the Ministry of Education in Jordan since 1968.

The article included statistical tables, showing the number of literacy centers in Jordan, the number of students in these centers and funds allocated for literacy in the years 1965/66 and up to 1975/76.

The article also presented the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education during this period in the fields of supervision, vocational training for men and women teachers of adult education and literacy classes and in the field of syllabuses and books for adults.

Then the writer showed in this article the achievements in the field of cooperation with the Arab Literacy Authority and Sers El-Layan Center. The writer also enumerated the visits of the men and women literacy teachers showing the objectives of such visits.

This article also mentioned the literacy seminars and conferences in which Jordan has taken part.

Then in concluding the article referred to the difficulties confronting attempts for the eradication of illiteracy in Jordan showing the importance of overcoming them.

The article included two statistical tables. The first contains general statistics of the number of class, students and financial provisions for combating/illiteracy in Jordan during the years 1965/1966 to 1975/1976. The second contains the number of classes in adult education and literacy centers, the number of students, the number of applicants for the examinations and the number of those who succeeded in all the stages during the period 1965-1966 to 1976/1977.

Libya

61. Kardous, Salah, "Plans for Combating Illiteracy in Libya", (Khotat Mokafahat Al-Ummiyyah fi Libya), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer", (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 90-96.

At the outset the writer determined the rate of illiteracy among the inhabitants of the Arab Countries in general, showing its deep spread amongst the farmers, the shepherds and the labourers in each Arab country.

He reviewed the effects of illiteracy on the backwardness of the Arab Countries and then reviewed the challenges which confront the Arab World, explaining the importance of eradicating illiteracy in confronting these challenges.

Then he went on to speak of the influence of the September 1st 1969 Libyan Revolution on economic development and national revival in Libya, referring in this respect to the efforts of the revolution since its inception to eradicate illiteracy, concentrating, in particular, on its role in organizing literacy courses and spreading primary and preparatory education to eliminate the sources of illiteracy.

The article showed in figures the number of illiterates who have become literate since the revolution. It also enumerated the difficulties which face literacy departments affiliated to the Ministry of Education at the level of the provinces.

Then the article dealt with Ministerial Decree No. 365 for the year 1972 showing the effect of this decree on initiating the literacy campaigns launched by the organs of the Socialist Union at the base and popular levels to eradicate illiteracy, depending on self efforts.

In conclusion, the article dealt with the efforts exerted by the General Literacy Committee in the field of vocational literacy among agricultural labourers. It also presented the efforts exerted by the state in the field of women literacy.

Mauritania

62. "Eradication of Illiteracy Activities in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania", (Manashit Mahw Al-Ummiyyah fi Gumhouriyat Mauritania Al-Islamiyyah), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer", (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 121-124.

The article reviewed literacy activities during the year 1976-1977 speaking at first of the Central Organization for Literacy affiliated to the Ministry of Education showing its sections, divisions and responsibilities.

Then the article dealt with the qualifications of the staff of the organization, referring to the ministries, the official authorities and the popular organizations which contribute to eradicating illiteracy.

The article also stated the decrees, and statutes organizing work in the field of literacy. It also mentioned the budgets for literacy classes supervized by the Central Organization for Literacy in Mauritania.

The article further dealt with the budget of literacy supervized by the local authorities. Furthermore, the article showed the number of students of both sexes and the incentives extended to them to encourage them to proceed with their studies.

The article also indicated the stages of literacy, means of evaluating students and the certificates given to them. The article also spoke of the objectives of literacy, stages means attaining them, rate of popular contribution to the execution of the plan and cooperation at the national level with regional and international organizations in the field of literacy.

The study concluded by presenting some of the problems which confront work in the field of literacy.

Sultanate of Oman

63. "The Achievements of the Sultanate of Oman in the Field of Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education", (Mongazat Sultanat Oman fi-Magal Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Wa-Ta'leem Al-Kibar), "Ta'leem Al-Qamaheer", (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12 (May 1978), pp 151-153.

The article started by showing the effect of the economic and social progress which the Sultanate has witnessed since July 1970, and the effect of the Sultanate's joining of the Arab League on September 29, 1971 on the experiments of combating illiteracy which have started since November 26, 1972 and its expansion starting the school year 1973/1974.

The article then reviewed the sections of the adult education and community development department, and the effect of the increasing number of students in literacy centers in expanding these sections.

Then the article showed the interest of the Ministry of Education in vocational education reviewing the experiments carried out in this field in collaboration with the different ministries.

Then the article dealt with reasons for interest in women literacy and the interest of the Sultanate to set up classes for women guidance, showing the role of these classes in guiding rural women.

Then the article mentioned the trades, vocations and subjects taught to women in these classes. It then stated the efforts of the Ministry of Education in laying down Omani syllabuses for adult education and literacy classes.

Then the article concluded by dealing with the scopes of cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the Arab and international organizations in the field of literacy. The article contained a table showing the number of literacy centers and the number of adult students in the Sultanate during the period 1973/1974 to 1976/1977.

See also: 38.

Method of Teaching - Arab Countries

64. Karimi, Anwar Hamawi, "Ready Texts to Teach Adult Illiterates", (Nesous Gahiza Li-Ta'leem Al-Ummiyyeen Al-Kibar), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 97-100.

The writer explained at the beginning of the article the importance of preparing easy texts the words of which would be chosen from popular words to teach the illiterate. He also showed the importance of memorizing verses of the Holy Koran in teaching them reading and writing.

The writer further indicated the importance of having learners read each word included in any of the verses which they memorize and the use of these verses in this respect.

The writer also showed the importance of using posters on which the words of the verse would be written dividing each word to its alphabetical letters. Then the writer dealt with means of using this method to teach non Arab Moslems how to read and write in Arabic.

Finally the writer spoke of the effect and importance of preparing training programs and organizing seminars and symposiums to explain this method to the men and women teachers and the enlightened persons who participate in teaching illiterates. The writer also pointed out the importance and methods of writing books for illiterate people by using the Holy Koran.

Periodicals and Conferences - Arab Countries

65. "The Final Report of the Workshop of the Editors-in-Chief of the Eradication of Illiteracy Periodicals", (Al-Taqreer Al-Niha'y Li-Warshat Rou'asa' Ta'hreer Dawriyat Mahw Al-Ummiyyah), Tehran, March 7-12, 1977, "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 181-188.

The introduction of the report stated the aims of the workshop. It was followed by a review of the progress of work during the sessions. This was followed by a review of the subjects that were discussed during the meetings.

Then the report presented a short summary of the problems that were presented by the editors in chief of the periodicals which were: literacy and adult education. The report showed the aims that such periodicals should work for, and the importance of their role in convincing those who determine their policies of the role of literacy in achieving development, of participating in expanding the score of literacy programs, of attracting the different available human resources to work in the field of literacy and adult education.

In addition the report presented the means and methods that should be followed so that these periodicals may be in the reach of readers. It also dealt with the subjects that these periodicals should include and the style in which they should be written.

The report showed the importance of constant communication between the editors in chief and the employees in the field of adult education, explaining its effect on expanding, improving and diversifying the contents of these periodicals.

The report also discussed the importance of setting up a network and using specialized professional agencies in the field of distribution of these periodicals.

Finally, the report explained the mutual cooperation between the institutes on which the periodicals and their editors in chief depend showing the importance of cooperation between the national, regional and international periodicals and the effect and importance of this cooperation in the fields of literacy and adult education.

Planning - Arab Countries

66. Abdul Hakim, Sobhi, "Issues of Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education, Eradicating Illiteracy Within the Framework of Comprehensive Social Development", (Min Qadayah Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Wa-Ta'leem Al-Kibar, Mahw Al-Ummiyyah fi Etar Al-Tanmiah Al-Shamilah Ejtema'ian), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Damascus, 5th year, Issue No. 12 (May 1978), pp 77-79.

The writer started by speaking of his concept of development and its components and the relation between economic and social development, and their stand regarding comprehensive development, the stand of literacy regarding this development, its stand regarding education and its importance to man and the demographic framework.

Then the writer moved on to discuss the basic demographic features in the Arab World. Here he classified the states of the Arab World according to their population and the nature of life in these countries. In this respect the writer dealt with the number of nomadic or quasi nomadic population, of the urban and of the rural populations referring to the inter-emigration of the population of these regions.

Then the writer moved on to discuss the age and sex structures of the population in the Arab World and the characteristics of these structures in comparison with similar structures outside the Arab World.

The writer concluded this comparison by indicating the importance of education to the population of the Arab World, their present status and how it leads to increasing illiteracy.

Finally the writer dealt with the sex structure in the Arab World showing the percentage of Illiterate men and women and reasons for this percentage in some of these countries.

Self Education - Syllabuses - Arab Countries

67. Meliek, Mohamed 'Abdul 'Azim, "Self Education is a New Method for Eradicating Illiteracy", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Zati, Osloub Gadid fi Mahw Al-Ummiyyah), "Constructing the Educational Program", (Bina' Al-Birnamig Al-Ta'leemi), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 127, The National Committee for Education, Science and Culture, Doha, (June 1978), pp 30-31.

The article started by indicating the differences between the educational material in literacy centers and the educational material in ordinary education showing reasons for this difference.

Then the article presented the experiment of the International Center for Adult Vocational Education at Sers El-Liyan on the establishment of an educational syllabus for eradicating illiteracy explaining the objectives of this educational program and the basis according to which the educational material was prepared. In this respect he dealt with the basis of choosing the topics, the basis of choosing the method of displaying them and the basis of formulating the scientific material.

Then the writer of the article talked of the sound recordings of the programmed lessons and, finally, he promised to deal with the directory and the preparation of educational material for such programs in the following issue of the same periodical.

Seminars and Symposiums - Arab Countries

68. "A Seminar for the Feminist Leaders to Lay Down Developed Programs to Eradicate Illiteracy Among Arab Women", (Nadwa Lil-Kiadaat Al-Nisa'iya Li-Wade' Barameg Moutatawera Li-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Bayna Al-Niss'a Al-'Arabiat), Rabat (November 28 to December 2, 1977), "Work and Recommendations of the Seminar", ('Amal Wa-Tawsiat Al-Nadwah), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 11,(January 1978), pp 315-317.

The article started by speaking of the objective of holding the seminar and the reasons which drove the Arab Authority for Literacy and Adult Education to hold this seminar in Morocco.

Then the article reviewed the Arab authorities, organizations, societies and clubs which participated in the work of this seminar referring to the addresses of the Minister of Youth Welfare and Sports in Morocco, of the Representative of the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of the Head of the Preliminary Committee of the Seminar.

Then the article presented the discussions which took place in the seminar and the researches presented to it which the article divided into eight fields.

Then finally the article presented the suggestions and recommendations of the seminar which deal with the importance of the political decision in eradicating illiteracy, the necessity of adopting the scientific method in coping with this problem and in following it up, the integration between the regular and the irregular education, the laying down of development plans, the diversification of literacy programs to suit the different communities, linking education with training, benefiting from mass medias, developing the syllabuses according to scientific studies, amending the community concepts regarding women, and setting up an organization to train the leaders engaged in the field of literacy.

EXAMINATIONS

Preparations - Saudi Arabia

69. Al-Kholi, Mohamad Ali, "Preparing School Examinations", (E'idad Al-Imtihanat Al-Madraseyah), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation, Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 15, (April 1978), pp 27-32.

This article started by reviewing the basis which should be taken into consideration while preparing exams with reference to the role of exams, their importance and their effect on the progress of pupils.

The article also affirmed that the ultimate objective of exams is the true testing of the capabilities of students. In dealing with the basis of a good exam, the writer enumerated the qualifications of those who prepare the exams asserting the importance of placing this responsibility in the hands of specialists.

The writer then indicated the importance of apparent and methodological soundness of the exam also showing the importance of making the exam trustworthy and the points that should be taken into consideration so that an exam may be accurately correctable, with its varied questions discriminating between the standards of students. The writer also dealt with the duration of the exam and the necessity of determining it.

Finally, the writer dealt with how exams may serve the general educational objectives, how to benefit from the analysis of previous exams and how to review these exams.

EXAMINATIONS AND EVALUATION

The Sudan

70. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "Measurement and Evaluation", (Al-Qias Wal-Taqweem), Khartoum, "Idarat Al-Taqweem Al-Tarbawi", (Department of Educational Evaluation), 1978, 13 p.

A document issued on the occasion of the 8th "Education Day", Al Qadarif - Feb 24, 1978.

This document started by defining examinations and the rules and regulations that govern them in the Sudan starting with the Sudan Examination Committee, its setting up, its duties and its tasks and up to the system of examination of the Academic Higher Secondary School Certificate, the subjects in which students are examined, the basis for obtaining this certificate as well as the examinations for the minor secondary certificate, and qualifications for applying for it.

Then the document dealt with the preparation of examinations, their philosophy, the basic objective of educational evaluation and the bases for the examinations.

Finally, the document mentioned the centralization of the examinations referring to the trend of decentralizing the primary school certificate and the time set for the commencement of this decentralization in 1978-1979.

EXPULSION FROM SCHOOL

Bahrain

71. Amin, Mariam Rashed, "A Comprehensive Field Study of the Status of Girl and Boy Students Expelled from School in the Preparatory and Secondary Stages", (Dirasah Midaneyah Shamelah Li-Halat Al-Talabah Wal-Talibaat Al-Mafsooleen Fil-Marhalatien Al-Eidadeyah Wal-Thanaweyah), Manama, Directorate of Planning and Follow up, Ministry of Education, (March 1978), 29 p. + Tables.

The introduction of this study defined the meaning of "Expulsion" which has been used in the study, showing its different types.

Then the writer showed the importance of this study, its objectives and the tools he used, how he selected a sample and the results of the study.

Then the writer reviewed the status of girl and boy students expelled from both the preparatory and secondary stages of education as regards their health, personal traits, the circumstances they have been through during the period of their study such as their promptness in attending class, their activities and their social relations.

The study also reviewed the social and economic status of the girl and boy students subject of the study, giving a brief idea of their status after their expulsion. Then the study presented proposals to limit the expulsion of students and the procedures which the Ministry of Education may adopt regarding weak students allowing them the chance to repeat the year. The study also showed the necessary qualifications of teachers.

It included tables of the results of the questionnaires, used in all schools of the different stages of education.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

Methods of Education - Arab Countries

72. Al-Baghdadi, Mohamed Reda, "Increasing the Effectiveness of University Education by Using Modern Technology", (Ziadat Fa'eliat Al-Tadrees Al-Gam'iy Bi Estekhdaam Al-Tecnologiah Al-Hadithah), Riyadh, The Teachers Training Faculty at Riyadh University, 1978, 23 p.

- A study presented to the second seminar of the teachers training faculties in the Arab World, held in Riyadh, Apr 22-26, 1978.

At the outset, the writer asserted the role of technology in developing education in the Arab States. The writer also reviewed some of the field experiments conducted by some teachers training faculties in the Arab World referring in this respect to the individual method of teaching applied by the Teachers Training Faculty in Riyadh showing its basis, its aspects and the advantages and opportunities it provides to the students through its developed syllabuses which aim at satisfying their various needs while considering their individual differences.

The writer also explained the flexibility of individual teaching in the selection and use of the available substitute methods of education. Then the writer moved on to deal with the needs for new educational technologies to confront the educational crisis in the Arab World. In this respect, the writer reviewed and discussed some of these technologies and mentioned some of the experiments of their application.

Finally, the writer dealt with the requirements of development in the higher education institutes and discussed methods of coordinating these requirements with the syllabus and with the needs of the individual and the community. The writer dealt as well with the relation between the system of education and the interests, capabilities and innate talents of the students. He also dealt with the maximum use of human and material potentialities, explaining the means of using these potentialities.

Oceanology - Teaching - Arab Countries

73. "Seminar on the Development of Teaching Oceanology in Arab Universities", (Nadwat Tatweer Tadrees 'Olum Al-Bihar Fil-Gami'aat Al-'Arabia), Jedda, (January 8-14, 1978), "The Work and Recommendations of the Seminar", ('Amal ~~Wa~~ Tawsiat Al-Nadwah), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 194-195.

The introduction of the article reviewed the names of the international and regional bodies and organizations and Arab States whose representatives took part in this symposium.

Then the writer moved on to deal with the work of the symposium and the discussions that took place in the meetings held in it.

Then the writer explained the objective of teaching oceanology in general and teaching it in the Arab World in particular as defined by the members of the symposium, showing in this respect the importance of: disseminating general maritime culture, benefiting from the natural resources of maritime animals and plants in scientific experiments and promoting scientific researches which serve science and development.

Then the article presented the recommendations issued by the symposium which assert the importance of supporting the sections of oceanology in Arab universities of exerting more efforts so that the Arabic language may be approved in teaching oceanology, of coordinating the work of Arab universities in the field of oceanology, of calling upon the Union of Arab Universities and the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to cooperate in organizing specialized seminars in the fields of oceanology, of calling upon the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to exert more efforts to implement the recommendations of the previous Arab conferences and of completing the directory of scientific researches in the field of oceanology.

Teachers Training Faculties - Arab Countries

74. Al-'Abd, Hamed 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Teachers Training Faculties and the Sections for Childhood Studies", (Kolliyat Al-Tarbiyah Wa Aqsam Dirasaat Al-Tofoulah), Riyadh, The Teachers Training Faculty, Riyadh University, 1978, 6 p.

- A study presented to the Second Seminar of Teachers Training Faculties in the Arab World, Riyadh, April 22-26, 1978.

This article deals with the sections of childhood studies in the Teachers' Training Faculties showing the importance of the stage of childhood in building the future of man and forming the features of his character. In this respect the writer dealt with the requirements and characteristics of the pre-school age.

Then the study reviewed the reasons necessitating that experts in education should take care of children in the early stages of their life.

Then the study reviewed the efforts exerted to encourage research and study centers in universities and elsewhere to conduct researches and studies in the fields of childhood.

The study also indicated the procedures which commit all establishments to set up nursery or kindergarten classes to take care of the children of women employees in these establishments. Then the study dealt with the responsibility of educational sections in the universities to prepare efficient cadres qualified in the affairs of childhood.

Finally, the study presented a model of the syllabuses of the section of childhood studies in the teachers training faculties, showing the major subjects that should be taught therein.

Teachers Training Faculties - Development of - Arab Countries

75. Saudi Arabia, the University of Riyadh, "Teachers Training Faculties in the Arab World, Their Present and Their Future", (Kolliyaat Al-Tarbiyah Fil-'Aalam Al-'Arabi, Haderoha Wa Mustakbaloha), the Teachers Training Faculty of Riyadh University, 1978, 68 p.

- A research presented to the Second Seminar of the Teachers Training Faculties in the Arab World, Riyadh, Apr. 22-26, 1978.

This research is divided into two sections. The first deals with the present status of the Teachers Training Faculties in the Arab World showing their systems, their philosophies, the objectives they seek to attain, the methods they apply to attain these objectives and the systems and methods they follow to reform their work and revise their progress.

The second chapter deals with the future of these faculties, the role they should play in the socio-economic development of the Arab World, in the development of educational thought, and in the promotion of education under the level of higher education. This section also includes a review of the status of educational studies in the field of university and higher education in the Arab World. Moreover, this section reviews reports related to the development plans which all the teachers training faculties in the Arab World seek to apply.

Teachers Training Faculties - Higher Education - Tasks - Arab Countries

76. Farid, 'Ali Mahmoud, "The Role of Teachers Training Faculties in the Arab World in Developing Higher Education", (Makanat Kulliyaat Al-Tarbiyah Bil-Watan Al-'Arabi fi Tatweer Al-Ta'leem Al 'Aali), Riyadh, Teachers Training Faculty at Riyadh University, 1978, 100 p.

- A research presented to the Second Symposium of Teachers Training Faculties in the Arab World, Riyadh, April 22-26, 1978.

This study deals with teachers training faculties in the Arab World and their role in developing higher education through preparing teachers, professors and researchers who would be in charge of the affairs of education.

Then the writer dealt with the advantages of higher education over other types of education and the principles and basis of higher education as well as the scopes it allows to its graduates to increase their knowledge, to become fond of research and to prepare them for everything that has to do with their fields of specialization.

Then the researcher reviewed some of the problems of education indicating means for solving them and the efforts which should be exerted by the teachers training faculties to overcome these problems. In this respect the writer spoke of organizing scientific and educational studies at the teachers training faculties for those nominated as lecturers in higher faculties.

The researcher also dealt here with the educational training courses that should be organized in other specializations. He also dealt with the necessity of paying due care to students problems and means of solving them.

Teachers Training Faculties - Methods of Teaching Science - Arab Countries

77. Nasr, Mohamed 'Ali, "The Use of Modern Technology in Developing Methods of Teaching Science in Teachers Training Faculties", (Isstekhdam Al-Tecnologia Al-Hadithah Fi-Tatweer Asaleeb Tadrees Al-'Ollum Bi-Koliyyaat Al-Tarbia), Riyadh, Teachers Training Faculty of Riyadh University - (Kolliyyat Al-Tarbia Bi Gami'at Al-Riyadh), 1978, 12 p.

- A study presented to the Second Symposium of Teachers Training Faculties in the Arab World, Riyadh, April 22-26, 1978.

At the outset, the writer asserted the importance of developing the methods for teaching science in the teachers training institutes being the institutes specialized in the preparation of those who are scientifically specialized and educationally qualified to teach. The writer referred here to the inadequacy of the present means to keep pace with the speedy rate of change and development in this field. The writer also explained that using modern technology will lead to effecting the necessary development in the methods of teaching science in the teachers training institutes.

Then the writer reviewed the general objectives of teaching science showing the success of teachers training faculties in this field. The writer also dealt with the basic qualifications of a successful science teacher.

Then the writer presented some recommendations dealing with the importance of using: the self education laboratory, the closed television circuit and the microtechnique showing the advantage of each and means of using it.

The article concluded by asserting the importance of the applied aspect in preparing science teachers mentioning in this respect means of encouraging students in the teachers training institutes to develop and produce educational aids to help them in teaching. The writer also referred to means of training them to use and operate these aids.

Teachers Training Faculties - Seminars - Arab Countries

78. "Seminar of the Teachers Training Faculties", (Nadwat Koliyyaat Al-Tarbiyah), Riyadh, April 22-26, 1978, "Work and Recommendations of the Seminar", ('Amal Wa Tawsiyat Al-Nadwah), "Kolliyyat Al-Adaab Wal-Tarbiyah" magazine, (The Magazine of the Faculty of Arts and Teachers Training), Kuwait, Issue No. 13,(June 1978), pp 247-248.

The article began by mentioning the names of the Arab States and the educational organizations which sent their representatives to attend this seminar.

Then the article enumerated the topics and researches discussed in the seminar. These primarily deal with the present status of the Teachers Trainig Faculties in the Arab World, the role of the teachers training faculties in the social and economic development in promoting educational thought, and in developing higher education in the Arab World. The recommendations also deal with the status of educational studies on university and higher education.

The writer then reviewed the trends which appeared during the discussions of the seminar. Then he dealt with the recommendations issued by the seminar which concentrated on: the role of the teachers training faculties in planning for a new system of education based on the principles of Islamic education, the importance of developing the functions of the teachers training faculties to prepare teachers for all the stages and for all groups from nurseries to the end of the general and technical secondary education, and the necessity of having these faculties pay due attention to educational researches with the aim of developing education in the Arab World.

Universities - Legislations - Qatar

79. "Legislations, Laws, Regulations, Law No. 2 for 1977 Dated 8/6/1977, Establishing the University of Qatar", (Tashria't, Qwanin, Lawa'h, Qanoun Raqam 2 Lisanat 1977 Bi-Tarikh 8/6/1977 Bi-Insha' Gami'at Qatar), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 27, "The National Qatari Committee for Education, Science and Culture", Doha, (June 1978), p. 12.

This law is made up of three chapters. The first includes a number of articles regarding the establishment of the university, its administration, its faculties, the nature of its work, the language used in teaching in it, the system of setting up its board of directors, the competencies of this board, the number of meetings it should hold, the method of appointing the Dean of the university and his tasks and responsibilities, the method of appointing the under secretary of the university and its secretary general as well as means of appointing the councils of the faculties, their deans and under secretaries and the competencies of each board, council and post. The law also provided for the means of issuing the statutes of faculties.

The second chapter dealt with the staff, the teachers, assistant teachers and the demonstrators, explaining the posts in each faculty and the qualifications which a person filling any of these posts should have. The law also dealt here with the seconding and sending abroad of the teachers. It provided as well for the executive statute of this law.

The third chapter includes a number of provisions dealing with the fiscal year of the university, method of preparing the budget and methods of expenditure. This chapter also provides for the date of the commencement of the school year, and the proxies and delegations that may be effected. It also refers to the table of salaries, the decrees that may be issued regarding the fields which were not covered by the law.

Finally, the law mentions the date on which it will come into force.

University Education - Systems - Kuwait

80. Torki, Mustafa, "Difference in the Systems of University Education and its Effect on Educational Adaptation, the Drive for Success and Exam Tension for the Students of Kuwait University", (Ekhtelaf Nozom Al-Ta'leem Al-Game'i Wa-Atharehi 'Ala Al-Tawafouk Al-Derasi Wal-Dafi'a Lil-Injaz Wa Qalaq Al-Imtihan Enda Al-Talaba Begamia't Al-Kuwait), "Mejallat Kulliat Al-Adab Wal-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of the Faculty of Arts and Education), Kuwait, Issue No. 13, (June 1978),pp 199-230.

The research started by an introduction on the system of syllabuses which the University of Kuwait has adopted from the beginning of the school year 1974-1975.

Then the writer reviewed the objective of this research and previous studies in this respect. Then the writer dealt with the systems of studies and indicated their methods and the tests which the writer applied on a sample for the study. This sample included a number of girl and boy students at the Faculty of Arts and Education. He also showed the statistical methods which he used to analyze statistically the data for the study.

Then the writer presented the results of the study and discussed them. These include results dealing with the problems of the syllabus, methods of teaching, problems of academic adaptation and examinations. The results show the stand of the sample students in general of these problems and how they are affected by them.

The study concluded by a summary and a list of the Arabic and foreign references on which the writer depended. The study also included a number of tables showing the number and percentage of the problems in the field of syllabus, methods of teaching and academic adaptation.

FAMILY AND SCHOOL

Cooperation - Jordan

81. Abu Samid, Schaila, "The Cooperation of Parents and Teachers and its Effect on the Process of Education", (Ta'awon Al-Aba' Wal-Mudareseen Wa Atharihi fi Amaleyat Al-Ta'leem), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (Teacher's Message), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (April-June 1978).

The writer started by presenting the different fields of cooperation between parents and teachers, their aspects and scopes.

Then she spoke of the importance of establishing a strong relation between the school and the home showing the objectives which both hope to attain and how to attain them.

Then the writer spoke of the joint meetings of parents and teachers explaining their importance, how they may be organized and their effect on the pupils.

The writer also referred to the councils of parents and teachers and the different types of activities which such councils could carry out as well as the seminars and lectures they could organize showing the effect of all this on the child and how it reflects on the society as a whole.

Finally, the writer talked of the methods which fathers use in preparing reports on their children as one of the means of contact between parents and teachers. The writer also determined the points and positive aspects which such reports should cover to attain the desired results.

HIGHER INSTITUTES

Qatar

82. Qatar, "Legislations, Laws and Regulations... etc. Ministerial Decree No. 2 for 1976 Regarding the Graduates of the Language Institute", (Tashri'at, Qawaneen, Lawa'eh... etc. Qarar Majlis Al-Wouzara' Raqam 2 Li-Sanat 1978 Bi-Sha'n Kharriji Ma'had Al-Loughat), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26, (April 1978), p. 5.

The decree includes three articles. The first deals with the annual raise granted to the graduates of the institute showing pre-conditions for granting it to employees in the ministries and the other governmental departments.

Article 2 specifies the qualifications of the graduates of the institute to be sent abroad on educational missions.

Article 3 states the priority of the graduates of this institute for nomination for training courses abroad.

HISTORY

Teaching Methods - Arab Countries

83. Hamawi, Mohamed Nehad, "Objectives of Teaching History in Preparatory and Secondary Schools", (Ahdaf Tadrees Al-Tareekh fil-Madaris Al-E'dadiyah Wal-Thanawiyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 5, (May 1978), pp 330-339.

The article presented at the outset the status of history in education, mentioning the scholars who studied this issue indicating their different points of view regarding the definition of this status and how students benefit from studying history.

Then the writer moved on to talk of means of laying down objectives for teaching history and its status among the general and special objectives of education.

Then the writer reviewed the targets laid down by Syria in 1967 for teaching this subject in the preparatory and secondary schools, indicating his remarks on them.

Then the writer reviewed the objectives of teaching this subject in those stages as they should be enumerating the points which should be the basis of these objectives in Syria and that they should consider presenting the appropriate historical facts and data to students whether on the Arab or universal standards to promote concepts, formulate trends, implant patriotic, national, humanitarian, social, moral and ideological values to develop skills related to research and inquiry to obtain information as well as written oral audio-visual and artistic skills and to develop the desired inclinations, habits, characteristics and interests. The writer also dealt with means of attaining these objectives and how students benefit therefrom. Finally, the writer mentioned the references on which he depended.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

Arab Countries

84. Moussa, Abdullah Abdul Nabi, "The Islamic Arab School, its History and its Development", (Al-Madrasa Al-'Arabia Al-Islamia, Nasha'touha Wa Tatawouriha), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim" magazine, (Teacher's Message), Amman, 21st year, Issue No. 2,(April-June 1978), pp 62-65.

The introduction of this article dealt with the Arab school in the Arab peninsula prior to Islam showing the effect of the contact of the Meccans with the peoples of the civilized countries to which they used to travel for trading, on their literacy and how reading and writing began to spread in the Arab Peninsula.

Then the writer mentioned the different types of schools in the Arab peninsula under the Islamic rule referring in this respect to the book which was divided into two types, the first teaching the simple principles of reading and writing and the second teaching the Holy Koran and the principles of Islam.

The writer also dealt with the type of education which took place in the palaces of Caliphs and great people, in the book shops, in the houses of scholars, and in literary saloons.

The writer also showed how the Beduins played an important role in teaching the city dwellers the classical Arabic language. He likewise reviewed the role of the mosque in spreading Islamic culture.

Then he finally spoke of the reasons which called for establishing the schools that were known at that time by the name of regular schools and how they spread from Iraq to other Arab States.

85. Sheikh Al-Ard, Taiyseer, "Education as Seen by Bin Toufeil", (Al-Tarbiyah 'Enda Bin Toufeil), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 6, (June 1978), pp 435-445.

In the introduction the writer spoke of the one remaining writing of Bin Toufeil, his story by the name of "Hai Bin Yaqthan" (Living the Son of Awakening). Then the writer spoke of the impact of this story on the east and west and the opinion of some scholars of it as a story dealing with the self education of man in many forms.

Then the writer moved on to show the truth of this education by dealing with the scientific and mental education of the hero, after presenting the main features of the story and the aspects of the life and natural education of the hero and how this education affected him. Bin Toufeil was very keen on explaining two aspects of education, the scientific and the practical. The writer analyzed the story showing the scientific development of the hero and the philosophical development of his character. The writer also spoke of the behaviour of the hero and his moral education.

After concluding his analysis of the story, its meaning, its educational symbol, the writer presented the opinions of Arab and orientalist scholars of the target which Bin Toufeil had in mind when writing it.

The article ends with a list of references on which the writer depended in preparing this article.

Somalia

86. Abdullah, Abdul Qader Sheikh, "The History of Education in Somalia", (Tariekh Al-Ta'leem Fil-Somal), Mogadish The Ministry of Education, 1978, p. 16.

This book is made up of four chapters. The first discusses irregular education, its objectives, and its different sections. It also reviews the system of religious education in Somalia, its methods, the factors that led to its flourishing and the effect of this type of education on the life of the society.

The second chapter refers to Education during the era of colonialism and mentions the beginning of modern regular education, the first steps of education carried out during the era of colonialism and education during the era of the mandate.

The third chapter deals with education after independence (1960-1969) in governmental and private schools. Then it discusses the syllabuses inherited from the era of colonialism. This chapter also speaks of higher education and scholarships.

The fourth and last chapter deals with education during the era of the revolution as regards syllabuses, teachers, students, compulsory education and the role of educational institutes in developing it. It also refers to school activities and their effect on the process of education.

ILLITERACY

Arab Countries

87. Eissa, Samieh, "Scientific Facts and Civilizational Worries on the Theme of Illiteracy", (Haqa'eq 'Elmia Wa Homoom Hadareya 'Ala Madar Al-Ummiyyah), "Ta'leem Al-Jamaheer", (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12,(May 1978), pp 110-117.

At the outset, the writer spoke of the speed of growth of scientific knowledge at present. He then dealt with differences in income between developed and developing countries, showing the backwardness in which the latter line and the effect of this on them.

The writer then spoke of illiteracy as a problem, facing the countries of the third world and obstructing their civilizational progress. The writer then proceeded to deal with the volume of illiteracy in the world in general and in the Arab and African countries in particular discussing in this respect the reasons which lead to an ever increasing number of illiterates. In this respect, he spoke of the effect of the annual rate of population increase, students' sneaking, children's illiteracy and finally the unintegration of the planning and the execution of literacy programs.

The writer further showed how illiteracy is related to malnutrition. He also dealt with the spread of illiteracy in regions where the rates of diseases and mortality are high.

In conclusion, the writer spoke of the illiterate communities and how heresies and traditions that are not appropriate to this age prevail in such communities and the effect of these communities on young children.

The article includes a number of references which the writer used in preparing his article.

Qatar

88. "Eradication of Illiteracy in Qatar - Whence?", (Mahw Al-Ummiyyah fi Qatar Ela Ai'n), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 25, National Committee for Education, Culture and Science (February 1978) pp 20-21.

The article started by mentioning the state's efforts in eradicating illiteracy with reference to the address of the ruler of Qatar on the importance of human resources showing the effect of this address on Qatar's interest in eradicating the illiteracy of its sons.

The article also mentioned the programmes prepared in this field since 1954 and their development.

The article then spoke of the efforts exerted by the experts of the International Center for Vocational Education and the Arab Literacy Authority in promoting literacy in Qatar referring to the most important indicators which they have introduced on the literacy systems and programs in Qatar and the steps adopted by the Ministry of Education to apply these indicators.

Then the article reviewed the results of evaluating this development and its effect on the slinking of students in literacy programs in Qatar. The study also presented the problems facing this development and the methods used by the ministry to solve them.

Finally the study dealt with the future of the literacy experience in Qatar and requirements for overcoming illiteracy.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Arab Gulf States

89. Al Masqati, Anisa, "Secondary Industrial Education in the Arab Gulf States", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Thanawi Al-Sena'y fi Dowal Al-Khalig Al-'Arabi), Manama, Department of Documentation and Researches of the Directorate of Educational Planning, 1978, 41 p.

This study is made up of eight chapters. The first gives a brief idea of the development of technical education in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait.

The second chapter deals with the objectives of technical education in these countries.

The third chapter reviews the system of education applied in the Arab Gulf States for secondary technical schools.

The fourth chapter explains the conditions for admission for such a study.

The fifth chapter presents the plan of secondary industrial education in these states, including Qatar.

The sixth chapter submits a brief review of the system of examination in industrial education in the states which the study covers. Then chapter seven deals with programs for preparing and training teachers for this type of study and the methods used in this respect.

The eighth and final chapter includes statistical data on the quantitative growth in the number of children, classes, schools and teachers in the above mentioned states in the period 1970/1971-1976/1977.

The study ends with a list of reference books used by the writer.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Arab Countries

90. Abu Meizar, Gamil Mohamed, "The Manners of the Teacher in Islamic Education", (Adab Al-Mu'allim fi Nazar Al-Tarbiyah Al-Islamia), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim" magazine, (Teacher's Message), Amman, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (April-June 1978), pp 53-55.

At the outset the writer asserted the importance of the ideas and opinions of Imam Al Ghazali, Mohamed Ben Sahnoon, Al Qabbas, and Avicenna regarding education.

Then the writer moved on to explain the qualification of the teachers of students and young men which the early Moslems believed necessary. In this respect the writer concentrated on explaining the importance of good conduct, piety, patience and wisdom.

Then the writer enumerated the qualifications of students which early Moslem scholars believed necessary in students, referring in this respect to piety, good conduct, keenness on study, politeness in asking questions, keeping the company of serious students and respecting, honouring and obeying teachers.

Then in conclusion the article dealt with the role of the teacher in educating the young generations.

See also: 138.

Arab Peninsula

91. Dabour, Murshid, "Field Education in Islam", (Al-Tarbiyah Al-Maydaneyah Fil-Islam), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education Magazine), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 4, The National Committee for Education, Culture and Science, pp 58-60.

The author started by speaking of the development of ancient civilizations in some western and eastern countries and some of their scholars.

Then he moved on to deal with education in the Arab peninsula prior to the advent of Islam, comparing it to education in the Islamic era. In this respect, he referred to the stand of the Prophet regarding education, mentioning some of the sayings of the Prophet sayings (Haddith) and some verses of the Holy Koran.

Then he talked about the stand of Islam regarding the search for knowledge, reviewing relevant verses of the Holy Koran. Then he talked of the objectives of Islamic Education and its stand concerning it indicating its care of the scientific and field aspects in addition to the theoretical aspects.

He also dealt with features of Islamic Education giving evidence by reference to some historical events and some verses of the Holy Koran.

Educational Guidance - Arab Countries

92. Nassar, Mohamed Abdul Satar, "Educational Guidance in the Sayings of the Prophet (Hadith)", (Min Al-Tawjih Al-Tarbawi Fil-Hadith Al-Sharif), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 27, The National Committee for Education, Science and Culture, Doha, (June 1978), pp 64-65.

The writer started by mentioning the stand of the sayings of the Prophet regarding education and guidance showing their objectives and in difficulty of this process.

Then the writer spoke of means of developing a personality and the basis of such development in Islam referring in this respect to some Holy verses of the Koran and the Prophet's sayings.

Then the writer spoke of the practical application of teaching in the sayings of the Prophet giving evidence by relating some of the incidents that took place during the era of the Prophet. The writer called for the necessity of following these examples, then spoke of mixed education and the stand of the Prophet regarding it.

Then the writer spoke of classifying students according to their capabilities and inclinations as provided by the sayings of the Prophet. The writer also presented the stand of Islam regarding a man's teaching of his woman slave considering her a symbol of every hired hand and every worker. This no doubt proves Islam's fighting of illiteracy and ignorance and its interest in adult education.

Principles - Arab Countries

93. Sukkar, Ahmed, "Nine Educational Principles from the Holy Koran", (Tessa' Mabadie' Tarbawiyah Min Al-Koran), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 27, The National Committee for Education, Science and Culture, Doha, (June 1978), pp 60-61.

The writer derived these nine principles from the story of Joseph. The virtues which the writer explained called for and hailed are: patience, showing its aspects; not to be unjust, showing God's stand regarding unjust people; idealism in acts and deeds; adhering to good conduct and morals; belief in God and resorting to Him in times of need and in times of prosperity; seeking knowledge and calling for it; depending on God alone; safeguarding oneself and others; and, finally, gratitude. In his enumeration of these virtues, the writer referred to certain incidents in the story of Joseph.

Methods - Arab Countries

94. Al-Abshihi, Mohamed Mohamed, "From Islam's Guide Lives in Education, the Family Bondage", (Min Hoda Al-Islam Fil-Tarbiyah - Rebat Al-Osrah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 27, the National Qatari Committee for Education, Science and Culture, Doha, (June 1978), pp 66-67.

The writer started by reviewing some of the events that took place in the early Islamic era proving that Islam calls for taking care of parents. Then the writer called upon sons to respect their parents in accordance with the teachings of Islam. Following this the writer called upon parents to treat their sons well giving evidence for what he is saying by referring to the teachings of Islam. In this respect the writer concentrated on the stand of Islam regarding the upbringing and teaching of sons by using physical punishments and by beating.

The writer concluded by giving some advices to parents regarding the teaching and disciplining of their sons.

Scholars of - Arab Countries

95. Al-Sherief, Abdul Hafez, "A Pioneer of Islamic Education: Mohamed Bin Sahnoon", (Min Ro'wad Al-Tarbiyah Al-Islamiyah, Mohamed Bin Sahnoon), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 25, (February 1978), p. 61. The National Committee for Education, Science and Culture.

The writer began by dealing with the interests of peoples in education and its methods in the different eras referring in this respect to the role of Moslems in general and the role of Imam Mohamed Bin Sahnoon Bin Said Bin Habib Bin Rabia Al Tenouhi (202-256 H.) in particular.

The writer also dealt with the status and method of education in the second century of Hegira referring in this respect to the branches of science that were taught at that time whether as compulsory or optional subjects and the stand of the contemporary Islamic states regarding this method.

Then the writer dealt with the development of this method and the role of the old foreign states in this development referring in particular to the importance of taking into consideration the environmental conditions, the needs of the community and the stand of Islamic education regarding it.

The writer also dealt with the stand of this scholar regarding the theory of punishment in education and the advices of some Arabs regarding it, as well as the educational trends of these Arab scholars.

The writer concluded by quoting the opinion of Bin Sahnoon regarding education and its systems and the books he wrote in this field.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS

Arab Countries

96. Al-Sheikh, Raafat Al-Ghouneimi, "The Senousia Zawias Between Sufism and Education", (Al-Zawaya Al-Senouseyah Bayna Al-Tariqa Al-Soufeyah Wal-Ta'leem), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26, (April 1978), pp 76-77.

The writer started by reviewing the history of the idea of Zawias in Islamic education showing what a Zawia is, where it was held and its objectives.

Then the writer moved on to discuss the difference between a "Zawia" and a "Robat" and the development that took place in the Zawias in addition to the subjects taught in them. In this respect the writer dealt in particular with the "Senousia Zawias" of Morocco and their relation with other earlier Zawias in the Islamic World.

Then the writer dealt in detail with the "Senousia Zawias" showing why they appeared in the Western Islamic World, how they spread to the Arab and African countries and the basic features considered when establishing these Zawias.

The writer also spoke of their functions, the class of those studying in them, the subjects they studied, the activities they practiced and the instructions given to students. Here the writer showed the relation between these instructions and Sufism and the Sufi's.

Then the writer dealt with the educational components of the Zawias, their stages of education, the scientific activities practiced therein and the services they rendered.

Then finally the writer dealt with the military education in these Zawias showing the role of this type of education in the struggle of Libya against the enemy in the 20th century.

LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

See: 79, 82.

LINGUISTIC GROWTH OF CHILDREN

Kuwait

97. El-Fiqi, Hamed Abdul 'Aziz, "Linguistic Growth of Children in the Pre-School Age and its Relation to Some Aspects of Growth in Other Fields of Knowledge", (Al-Nomow Al-Loghawi 'Enda Al-Atfal Fi Marhalat Al-Rouda Bel-Kuwait Wa 'Elakatihi Beba'd Jawaneb Al-Nomow Al-Ma'rifi Al-Ukhra), Prepared by Hamed Abdul 'Aziz El-Fiqi and Abdul Rehim Saleh, "Kulliat Al Adab Wal-Tarbia" magazine, (The Magazine of the Faculty of Arts and Education), Kuwait, Issue No. 13,(June 1978); pp 41-54.

The introduction of this article reviews studies which have shown the effects of early experiences on the behaviour and personality of children.

Then the two writers discussed the present problem of education and reviewed the questions which the results of the study could answer.

Then they spoke of the sample of study which included girl and boy children. They presented the personal and social data of each, then they explained in detail how they gathered this data and the method used in the statistical analysis of the data.

This was followed by a review of the results which the study has attained. These results show the importance of paying due care to training children to sound pronunciation and the importance of amending the traditional intelligence questions so that they may suit the Arab Communities.

The study also showed the international words locally used in Kuwait and words taken from other languages. Then came a summary of the study and its results.

The study has two supplements, including a special test on the concept of number, and another test on the ability to classify. The study also includes a number of tables among which is a table showing the personal and social data of the members of the sample, another on the mathematical averages and modular deviations for each one of the variables included in the study, a third showing the ages of children of the sample and their marks in the joint language and the local language as well as their rate of intelligence. Another table contains Arab words and their local Kuwait's equivalents, used by children.

Finally, the study includes a list of Arab and foreign references used by the writers in preparing this study.

MATHEMATICS

Educational Conferences and Seminars - Syllabuses - Arab Countries

98. "The Symposium for Formulating Methods to Measure the Mathematics Syllabus of the Intermediary Stage Within the Framework of the Pilot Project to Develop the Teaching of Mathematics in the Intermediary Stage", (Al-Halaqah Al-Dirasiyyah Li-Bena' Wasa'el Qias Menhaj Al-Riyadiyyat Lil-Marhalah Al-Moutawassitah Fi Etar Al-Mashrou' Al-Riadi Li-Tatweer Tadrees Al-Riadiyyat Bil-Marhalah Al-Moutawassitah), Amman, April 9-18, 1978, "The Final Report and Recommendation", (Al-Taqreer Al-Niha'y Wal-Tawsiyat), Cairo, The Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1978, 78 p.

This report reviews the researches and studies submitted to the symposium, its program of action, the method applied in discussions, the lectures given and the names of those taking part in it.

Then the report reviewed the recommendations of the symposium which are related to the importance of training teachers on the basis of assessment with a total evaluation of the pioneer project to develop the teaching of mathematics, the importance of developing the syllabuses in the primary stage and strengthening training programs, and paying due care to promoting information on the projects of developing mathematics and exchanging data regarding techniques necessary for this development.

The report further presented the recommendations dealing with the role of ideas, experiments and projects pertaining to the application of mathematics in developing the teaching of mathematics in the various Arab States.

Educational Conferences and Seminars Teaching - Arab Countries

99. "The Third Seminar for the Development of Teaching Mathematics in the Secondary Stage in the Arab Countries", (Al-Halaqa Al-Dirasiyyah Al-Thaletha Li-Tatweer Tadrees Al-Riadiyyat Fil-Marhalah Al-Thanawiyyah Bil-Dowal Al-'Arabia), "The Final Report and Recommendations", (Al-Taqreer Al-Nihai' Wa Al-Tawsiyat), Khartoum, (February 5-17, 1978), Cairo, The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1978, 61 p.

This report presented the objective of holding the seminar, its agenda, the committees it set up, the work it carried out and the discussions conducted in it.

Then the report reviewed the recommendations of the seminar regarding the compound fractions and solid geometry and promoting knowledge of them, as well as the requirements for calculating areas and volumes through integration.

The seminar likewise issued recommendations regarding differentiation and integration (calculus) harmonious calculations and mathematical eduction and its use as a method of proof.

In the field of statistics the recommendations dealt with statistical regularity and the definitions and characteristics of liabilities.

Finally, the recommendations proposed that the Arab organization should organize training courses for the leader teachers. The recommendations also referred to the two projects recommended by the experts, one dealing with the teaching of mathematics to the literary sections at schools, and the other dealing with the applications of mechanics and how these two projects should proceed.

Methods of Teaching - The Primary Stage - Arab Countries

100. Osman, Sayed Ahmed Mohamed, "Educational Aids are the Cornerstone in Teaching Mathematics in the Primary Stage", (Al-Wasa'el Al-Ta'leemiyah Hagar Al-Zawyah Fi Tadrees Al-Riyadiyyat Fil-Marhalah Al-Ebteda'iah), "Tecnologiah Al-Ta'leem" magazine, (The Technology of Education), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 1, (June 1978), pp 97-101.

The writer started by explaining the concept of educational aids and showing their importance in teaching. He also referred in this respect to the theory of a scholar regarding the importance of these aids to education in general and to the teaching of mathematics in the primary stage in particular.

Then the writer spoke of the method used by a British scholar in teaching mathematics and the relation between this method and the educational aids such as cubes.

The writer also stated the successful method of teaching mathematics by using programmed education particularly in the final years of the primary stage.

Then the writer moved on to deal with the role of aids in the comprehension of mathematics in the primary stage and their role in arousing children's interests to study mathematics. The writer also reviewed the problems which obstruct the use of aids in the developing countries showing how much these countries lose by limiting the use of these aids.

The article concluded by dealing with the use of educational aids in the Arab States, mentioning the reasons which make teachers overlook using them, and how the lengthy syllabuses and the teachers' inability to use these aids prevent their successful use.

Teaching - Arab Countries

101. Selim, Mariam, "General Principles in Teaching Mathematics", (Qawa'ed 'Aammah Fi Tadrees Al-Riyadiyyat), "Selselat Al-Mawdou'at Al-Tarbawiyyah", (The Series of Educational Issues), Bahrain, Issue No. 3, (April 1976), pp 1-10.

This article started by a historical background on the development of mathematics. Then it reviewed the objectives of teaching it and methods used to do so showing how these methods help fulfill these objectives.

Then the writer mentioned the two trends related to establishing a relationship between symbol and concept and the role of the teacher in helping the pupil understand this point.

This was followed by a review of the concept of the guessing induction method in teaching mathematics and how far it satisfies a pupil's needs, and how it helps a student formulate a sound mathematical concept with reference to the problems which may occur in class during their application showing how to face these problems and get ready to confront them.

This article also defined some trends in mathematical thinking dealing in this respect with the logical trend, the form trend and the guessing trend showing the types of educational aids and the methods of teaching, which are in keeping with each one of these trends.

Then the article dealt in detail with the means of forming a pupil's mathematical concept, the various stages of this formation and the period needed for each stage. The article also spoke of the individual differences between the students.

Finally, the article dealt with the teacher's capabilities, the community's potentialities and the method of teaching suitable to each class and the capabilities of every pupil.

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTES

The Sudan

102. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "Education Institutes and Training Colleges of Men and Women Teachers of the Primary Stage, Basic Information", (Ma'ahed Al-Tarbiyah Wa Kulliat Al-Mu'allimaat Li E'dad Mu'allimi Wa Mu'allimaat Al-Marhala Al-Ibteda'iah - Ma'lomat Asaseyah), Khartoum, Training Department, 1978, 12 p.

A Document presented on the 8th "Education Day", Al Qadarif, Feb 24, 1978.

This document presented the tasks carried out by the section of the Teachers Training Institutes Affairs and the function of these institutes.

Then the document explained the system of admission in these institutes and described life inside them, with the different activities included in their plans, and their objectives.

Then the article dealt with the syllabuses and the concepts they cover showing the general framework for the four-year program and the one-year program. This article also included statistical data on the number of men and women students in the teacher's training institutes and colleges for the school year 1977/1978 in the different classes as well as the number of men and women graduates of these institutes and colleges in the years 1975/1976 and 1976/1977.

See also: 128.

METHODS OF EDUCATION

Arab Countries

103. Al-'Erian, Abdullah Fikri, "Individualizing Teaching and Preparing the Teacher to Practice it", (Tafreed Al-Tadris Wa I'dad Al-Mu'allim Li-Momarasatihi), "Tecnologiah Al-Ta'leem" magazine, (The Technology of Education), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 1,(June 1978), pp 63-75.

The writer started by explaining the meaning of individualizing teaching speaking in this respect of the personal individual aspect of teaching. The writer reviewed the history of this idea and pointed out the effect of individual differences on it. He also explained reasons for applying this principle of individualizing teaching.

Then the writer enumerated the conditions which should be taken into consideration when changing the present method of education to a method based on individualizing teaching.

The writer also explained the methods used by educationalists in traditional systems to adapt teaching to individual differences. Here the writer referred to the most important innovated practices which have proved efficient in individualizing teaching and explained the basic features which should be emphasized in the program of preparing the teacher to practice this type of education. The writer concentrated in this respect on the importance of recognizing and understanding individual differences, knowing and understanding the content of what is being taught, and comprehending and understanding the process of teaching as a guidance to the process of learning and a means of controlling its environment.

Finally, the writer explained the means and methods which help a teacher get acquainted with the experience of individualizing teaching. The Article ends with a list of references.

Social Sciences - Syria

104. Hamoudi, Mohamed Nehad, "Methods of Preparing Lessons for the Subjects of History and Geography", (Tariqat Tahdir Al-Dorous Fi-Madatay Al-Tarikh Wal-Goughrafyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 6,(June 1978).

The article begins with a review of the importance of sound planning in education and the preparation of lessons of social sciences, showing the reasons for them and their effect on the students.

From this review, the writer moved on to deal with the necessity of linking the method of preparation with the method of teaching giving patterns followed in the preparation of social science lessons. In this respect, he spoke of the traditional and the modern patterns, showing the difference between them and the advantages of the second pattern and the methods that could be used regarding the system of appointment, the problems, the units, and the projects.

Then the writer proceeded to indicate the benefits of preparing the lessons of the social sciences, reviewing the rules to be followed during the preparation or the teacher's plan of the lesson and his formulation of this plan and the essential steps which should be considered. In this respect, the writer speaks of the importance of planning objectives for the lesson which should in keeping with the legislations deal with the objectives of education in Syria and the objectives of education in all its stages in this country, as well as the objectives of teaching social sciences themselves and the objectives dealing with each type of education.

Then he spoke of the particular objectives of the unit, which is the issue of this study and the special objectives of the daily lesson, dealing with what the teacher hopes to achieve during class.

Then the writer spoke of the next step in preparing the lesson which is the step on questions on the previous lesson speaking of the means of preparing the questions and points to be considered in formulating them.

Then the writer dealt with the third step which is the introduction or the prelude for the new lesson, presenting some examples of what this introduction should be like.

Then he explained the fourth step which is the explanation of the new lesson, showing the steps which may be followed in this explanation and referring in this respect to some examples from history lessons.

Then the writer spoke of the conclusion and maps of the lessons and the homework which a teacher may assign to his students.

Finally, the writer spoke of the issue of organizing the teacher's time, showing the importance of this in the preparation of a lesson.

Concluding, the author gave an example of the basic points which are necessary in the teacher's preparation copybook.

PERMANENT EDUCATION

Arab Countries

105. Al 'Ateb, Ibrahim, "Permanent Education Why?", (Al-Tarbiyah Al-Mostamerrah Limaza?), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12,(May 1978), pp 118-120.

At the beginning, the writer explained the concept of continuous education and showed the principles on which this concept is based.

Then the writer reviewed the educational problems from which developing countries suffer explaining in this respect the importance of adopting the system of continuous education to overcome these problems. Here the writer referred to the stages of development of adult education within the framework of continuous education. He explained means leading to the integration of adult education with regular education to fulfil the concept of continuous education. In this respect, he concentrated on the importance of promoting basic education and opening the door for sitting for the secondary school certificate before as many students as possible as a step for them to be accepted in universities.

He also dealt with the importance of accepting a large number of them in universities in the fields of specialization needed by the community.

He also referred to the coordination of the activities of all educational organizations with the aim of satisfying the social and economic needs of the community.

In conclusion, the writer indicated the importance of the integration of regular and adult education as well as the importance of paying due care to continuous education by training and retraining individuals.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Syria

106. Sheikh El-Ard, Tayseer, "The Educational Method and Philosophy", (Al-Manhaj Al-Tarbawi Wal-Falsafa), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi", (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 1, (January 1978), pp 12-22.

The writer began his article by a historical background on educational methods in ancient civilizations, Greek and Roman civilizations, and Christian methods in medieval times taking their chronological order into consideration.

Then he moved on to discuss educational methods in modern times presenting a review of the trends and philosophies of each. The writer then explained the concept of the educational methods and philosophies showing their mutual effect on each other.

He also indicated the confusion resulting in the understanding of the meanings of personality and civilization referring to the reasons which cause this confusion and the different points of view on this issue.

Then the writer in dealing with the educational method and its application presented the philosophy of each one of these methods and the objectives it seeks to achieve.

Then the writer spoke of the information and how to select it and the relevant methods of teaching used to convey this knowledge to the educated as well as achieving educational objectives through it. The writer likewise classified the relation between the teacher and the educational method and its philosophy, and the role of the teacher in conveying knowledge and attaining objectives.

Concluding, the writer indicated the interaction of civilization and education and their role in developing the community.

PRE-SCHOOL STAGE

Development - Syria

107. Mustafa, Ahmed, "Education in the Pre-School Stage Between Reality and Ambition", (Al-Tarbiyah Fi Marhalat El-Hadana Baina Al-Waqi' Wal-Temouh), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 4, April 1978, pp 260-270.

This article started by speaking of the objectives of education in general and its results; referring to the importance of beginning it at childhood, showing the results of the psychological and biological studies on the growth of a child, determining his educational capabilities and the basic trends which are formed in this early stage of his life and its effects throughout his life, with the objective of revealing the importance of education in the pre-school age.

Then the writer indicated the stand of developed countries vis-a-vis education in this early stage comparing it to the situation in the Arab Countries in general and Syria in particular, referring to the percentage of children in Syrian kindergartens in relation to the total number of children.

He also referred to the efforts which the Syrian Ministry of Education exerts to promote these schools. He concentrated his talk in this respect on the establishment by the ministry of a special department for this type of education, regulations regarding it and the ministry's efforts to set up institutes to prepare teachers for kindergartens. In this respect, the writer reviewed the system of such preparation in some socialist countries with the aim of using it as guide lives in the development of similar institutes in Syria dealing in this review with the method of preparation in them, means of admission in them, syllabus taught there, their system of scientific education and their system of examination.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Arab Countries

108. Beni, Jeannette Khedr, "Primary Education in Iraq and Some Arab Countries", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Ibtida'y Fil-Iraq Wa Bae'd Al-Aqtar Al-'Arabia), Bagdad, 1978, 235 p.

This study aims at informing the Arab reader of the status of education in the Arab States, and attempts to promote the exchange of Arab experiences and expertise. The study referred in this respect to the situation in Iraq, Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

This study falls in seven chapters. The first dealt with the importance of research, its objectives, and plan, mentioning in this respect primary education and its importance to the Arab citizen.

The second chapter reviewed the educational legislations for primary education in the states covered by this study.

In the third chapter, the writer spoke of educational administration and supervision in these states indicating their importance in developing the process of education.

In the fourth chapter, the writer dealt with syllabuses, methods of education and accompanying activities necessary to achieve educational objectives.

The fifth chapter reviews means of reformation and the sixth is devoted to presenting means of preparing and training teachers and the importance of this aspect in the process of education.

Then in the final seventh chapter the writer spoke of the school buildings in the Arab States, showing the importance of the availability of facilities in the process of accepting education.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

Bahrain

109. Bahrain, Ministry of Education, "Private Education in Bahrain", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Khas Bi-Dawlat Al-Bahrain), Manama, Administration of Educational Planning, (April 1978), 50 p. + Tables.

At the outset, the study reviewed some of the objectives which private education seeks to attain and showed how far these are in keeping with the objectives of the Ministry of Education in Bahrain.

Then the study presented the method used in compiling data from private schools at the various stages of education starting the pre-school kindergartens and up to the secondary stage.

The study also contained the results of the questionnaire prepared by the Department of Educational Planning to get acquainted with all details pertaining to these private education institutes regarding the buildings, the number of classes, the type of administration, the staff, their nationality, and their qualifications in addition to the number of girl and boy students and their economic and social status.

The study further dealt with the school fees, the salaries of teachers, the authority to which the school is affiliated and that financing it, the language used in teaching, and other languages taught.

Concluding, the study mentioned the most important problems facing private schools in Bahrain showing how to cope with them.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC

Arab Countries

110. Ya'qoub, Saíd, "The Psychological Clinic at Schools", (Al-'Eyadah Al-Nafseyah Fil-Madaris), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 4, (April 1978), pp 667-669.

The writer started his article by underlining the importance of psychological clinics at schools referring to their responsibilities towards the students and the teachers as well as the means through which they can fulfil such responsibilities. In this respect the writer dealt with the duties of these clinics with regard to psychological guidance and the relevant problems and the role of the teacher in this respect.

The writer mentioned as well the importance of conducting continuous psychological guidance training courses to teachers. Here the writer defined the term psychological guidance and determined its branches. In this respect the writer dealt with vocational and educational guidance and the importance of both to students. Then the writer referred to the role of the psychiatrist and methods to facilitate his task at school. the writer defined these tasks then spoke of some methods of psychological treatment of students and their objectives, referring in this respect to the behavioural treatment, the collective treatment and psychoanalysis. Then the writer explained the basis of these methods and concluded his article by proposing means to guide officials to set up a simple psychological clinics in each school and to provide it with the necessary staff.

RURAL EDUCATION

Planning - Arab Countries

111. Harbi, Mohamed Khairi, "Planning for the Educational Status in the Arab Village", (Al-Takhteet Lil-Awda'a Al-Ta'leemiyah Fil-Qaryah Al-'Arabia), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 1, (January 1978), pp 27-33.

This article started by a review of the educational situation in the Arab village and an emphasis on the necessity of not separating the village from the town in the planning processes.

Then the writer showed the importance of linking education with work after supporting the village economically and socially. Here the writer referred to the importance of agriculture as a source of work and production for a large sector of the rural population in the Arab States.

Then the writer dealt with the radical reform of education with its syllabuses, books, examinations, and buildings.

The writer also spoke of preparing teachers and means of training them. Then the writer proposed the establishment of a unified polytechnical Arab school indicating the duration of study in it, its syllabuses and the role of both general and vocational culture in it.

Then the writer spoke of the importance of providing permanent education to those who had not got the chance of regular education and the basis for such a type of education, its advantages, means of its implementation and methods for proceeding with this study and working at the same time in the system of irregular education.

The writer concluded by presenting the policy of implementing this system and how to overcome its obstacles showing how to use and invest expenses and direct them to the right path so that they may satisfy the needs of education and its plan in a comprehensive manner.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Development of - The Sudan

112. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "School Libraries - Establishment and Development", (Al-Maktabat Al-Madraseyah - Insha'ouha Wa-Tatweerouha), Khartoum, "Idarat Al-Manahij Wal-Manashit", (Department of Syllabuses and Activities), 1978 - 15 p.

A Document presented on the 8th "Education Day", Al Qadarif, Feb 24, 1978.

At the outset, this document dealt with the importance of school libraries to both the teacher and the student and how they satisfy their needs and aspirations for the different fields of knowledge.

Then it reviewed the development of the section of school libraries since its establishment, its tasks, the objectives it seeks to achieve and its responsibility in providing the budget necessary for all school libraries.

Then the article presented some of the most important achievements in the section of development of school libraries in the fiscal year 1976/1977.

The document also included a table indicating the number of schools with libraries and librarians amongst the Higher Academic Secondary Schools, the training institutes and the vocational institutes.

Then the document dealt with the purchasing of books and how they cover the classics in libraries, as well as means of cooperation with authorities and organizations to finance these libraries and train its staff.

Finally, the document presented some of the faults and obstacles which impeded the development of libraries and how they were confronted.

SCIENCES

Development of - Qatar

113. "A Committee to Develop the Subject of Science in the Schools of Qatar", (Lajna Li-Tatweer Madat Al-'Oloum Bi-Madaris Qatar),"Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26,(April 1978), p. 4.

At the outset, the article indicated the reasons which drove the Ministry of Education to issue a resolution setting up the committee, showing the importance of the subject of "science" and its role in promoting the scientific trend in students and in supporting development plans.

The article also referred to the method used in setting up this committee and the reasons calling for setting it up in this manner.

Then the article indicated the importance of commencing development with the subject of science and its branches in the first preparatory year with continued annual vertical expansion until the whole preparatory and secondary stages are covered.

The article further explained the tasks of this committee showing its role in laying down and approving the developed syllabuses, in importing or producing the aids and apparatuses used in teaching the subject, in providing the laboratory equipments, and in training the teachers of classes the syllabuses of which have been developed.

The article concluded by listing the names of some of the experts who are to take part in the work of the committee and the task of each.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Kuwait

114. Zakareyah, Fouad, "Scientific Thinking", (Al-Tafkir Al-'Elmi), Kuwait, The National Council for Culture, Arts and Literature, 1978, 363 p.

The introduction of this book defined systematic thinking, showing its importance in daily life and in the relation between man and the world around him.

The author also indicated means of acquiring experience by using scientific thinking in all the aspects of life.

The book is divided into seven chapters. The first three chapters deal with the features of scientific thinking, the obstacles which hinder it and the most important elements that lead to it.

The fourth chapter deals with science and technology and their effect on the life of man.

The fifth and sixth chapters indicate a summary of the features of modern science and its effects on the social environment.

The seventh chapter deals with the qualifications of a scientist and methods of research which should be followed.

Finally, the book shows the advantages of the scientific method and the objectives it can attain.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Development of - Arab Countries

115. El-Bassam, Abdul 'Aziz, "Reinnovating Secondary Education in the Arab Countries. The System of the Comprehensive Secondary School is One of the Most Eminent Modern Trends", (Tajdeed Al-Ta'leem Al-Thanawi Fi Al-Bilad Al-'Arabia. Nizam Al-Madrasah Al-Thanaweyah Al-Shamilah Min Abraz Al-Ittijahat Al-Hadithah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 27, (June 1978), pp 38-39.

The writer began by explaining the general concept of the comprehensive secondary school showing the importance of reforming the present system of secondary education in the Arab States.

Then the writer presented the aspects of innovation in this type of education dealing in this respect with the introduction of new developments regarding its objectives, structure and content.

He further dealt with paying due care to methods of reform and raising the standard of the staff. Then the writer explained the most eminent modern educational trends. He likewise explained the basic concepts of comprehensive education.

Then the writer further discussed the waste resulting from slinking and failure in the secondary stage explaining the reasons for this.

The article concluded by asserting the importance of paying due attention to the personality of the student and means of helping him to develop his interests and inclinations.

Reinnovation - Arab Countries

116. El-Bassam, Abdul 'Aziz, "Reinnovation of the Secondary Education in the Arab Countries. The System of the Comprehensive Secondary School is One of the Eminent Modern Features", (Tajdeed Al-Ta'leem Al-Thanawi Fil-Bilad Al-'Arabia, Nizam Al-Madrasa Al-Thanawia Al-Shamelah min Abraz Al-Itijahat Al-Haditha), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 27, the National Qatari Committee for Education, Science and Culture, Doha, (June 1978), pp 38-39.

This article dealt with the interest of the Arab States in secondary education referring in this respect to the recommendation of the Third Conference of the Arab Ministers of Education held in Kuwait in 1968.

Then the article reviewed the efforts of the Ministry of Education in Iraq in setting up comprehensive schools with the aid of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Then the article presented the basis of the general trends of educational policies aimed at reforming and renewing the system of secondary education in the Arab States. The article likewise explained the most important modern trends for achieving this reform referring in this respect to the basic principles of this reform and the importance of having these principles clear in the minds of those responsible for the reform of secondary education in the Arab States.

The writer also mentioned some of the most important present defects in secondary education in these countries, and asserted the importance of cooperation among all the Arab States regarding the policies which they may adopt to reform education therein.

SELF EDUCATION

Arab Countries

117. Dawoud,'Aziz Hanna, "Researches and Courses - Scientific Basis for Self Education", (Abhath Wa Dawarat - Al-Osos Al-Elmeyah Lil-Ta'leem Al-Zati), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12, (May 1978), pp 12-28, special edition.

The introduction of this article explained the difference between learning and teaching. Here the writer also spoke of the aspects of contemporary civilization which underline these differences dealing in this respect with the scientific aspect and the technological aspect of this civilization.

Then the writer presented his article indicating the concept of self education, its development, the techniques it includes, the history of its appearance and its development.

Then the writer went on to speak of the reasons for self education and its limits concentrating in this respect on the importance of adopting it in the Arab States in particular explaining reasons for this and indicating the limits which should not be exceeded by these states at the time of execution.

The writer further presented the scientific basis of self education dealing in this respect with the philosophical and social basis and the principles which should be considered.

The writer then explained the principle of contribution in contemporary civilization, the principle of overcoming retardness, the principle of socio-economic development, and the principle of Arab security.

Then the writer spoke of the psychological educational basis for self education indicating and explaining the important principles dealing in this respect with the principle of stimulating maturity, the principle of impulsiveness, the principle of responsiveness and the principle of individual differences. When presenting each principle the writer spoke of its characteristics, means of developing it and means of benefiting from it in self education.

The article ends with a list of the references used.

118. Al-Tobgi, Hussein Hamdi, "Self Education, Its Concepts, Advantages and Characteristics", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Zati, Mafhoumihi, Moumayyezatihi Wa Khasa'esihi), "Tecnologiyah Al-Ta'leem", (The Technology of Education), Kuwait, 21st year, Issue No. 1, (June 1978), pp 23-29.

The writer started his article by speaking of the means and methods of teaching prevelant in schools, showing their concentration on the teacher and the effect of the increase of the number of students and the overcrowdedness of classes and amphitheatres on the search for new means of education. In this respect, the writer referred to the importance of self education.

Then the writer explained some other similar concepts of self education, such as individual education, self education and independent studies.

Then the writer presented the basic principles that should be available in self education so that it may efficiently play its role. The writer also presented some forms of self education.

Finally, the article concluded with a review of the problems that obstruct self education, and a list of the references which the writer used in preparing this article.

See also: 67.

Adult Education - Arab Countries

119. Badawi, Ahmed Zaki, "Researches and Studies - Self Education in Adult Education and How Much It is Needed in the Arab World", (Abhath Wa Dirasat, Al-Ta'leem Al-Zati fi Ta'leem Al-Kibar Wa Mada Al-Haja Eliehi Fil-Watan Al-'Arabi), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12,(May 1978), pp 29-63, Special edition.

The introduction of this article showed the growing world interest in self education referring to the first appearance of this type of education.

Then the writer presented the issues covered by this article explaining what is meant by the term "self education" and the requirements necessary for its study. The writer presented the points covered by the study as: the obstacles preventing benefiting from the method of self education at the level of the Arab World, referring in this respect to social, economic and educational obstacles.

Then the writer spoke of the dire need to expand the concept of education and the opinion of the committee set up by UNESCO in 1971 to reform education, reviewing its recommendations and showing the stand of the school between the trends of these recommendations, and the clear increasing demands of life explaining here that the school alone can not satisfy these needs a matter which necessitated following the system of continued education depending in it on self education.

Then the article presented the methods of self education which could be used in the Arab World, indicating the conditions necessary for their success. Here the writer spoke of the methods based on printed documents, such as education by correspondence, programmed education, books to be read silently, newspapers and magazines.

The writer further spoke of other means of education based on mass communications and the unprinted methods such as the use of the radio, the television and sound recordings as well as means for developing them and the stand of every Arab country regarding each method.

This was followed by enumerating the social and cultural organizations which could contribute to the development of this type of education, the fields in which it could be used and the stand of some Arab States regarding it.

Then the writer presented what adult self education programs may include, the levels for which such a system is suitable, means of promulgating it, the plans necessary for its development and the elements that should be covered by such planning. In this respect, the writer indicated the role of UNESCO, the Arab Labour Organization, World Health Organization and other non governmental international organizations.

The article concluded by summing up the points it considered and presenting a list of the references on which the writer depended in preparing this study.

120. Haggag, Abdul-Fatah Ahmed, "Researches and Studies. The Use of Self Education Amongst Adults", (Abhath Wa Dirassat Istekhdam Al-Ta'leem Al-Zati Bein Fi'at Al-Kibar), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, 5th year, Issue No. 12,(May 1978), pp 68-77.

The article started by reviewing the concept of adult education showing its importance, the stages it has passed through, its relation with literacy, the categories benefiting from adult education, the needs of this type of education and its relation with comprehensive development.

The writer then defined self education, its comprehensive concept, the motives that necessitate adopting it, the basic patterns used in adult self education and means used in it. In this respect the writer spoke of education through correspondence, programmed education,its objectives and components.

The writer further spoke of books, newspapers, magazines and their role in self education. He also dealt with the radio as well as sound, cinema and television recordings underlining their importance to this type of education, the advantages of each and points to be considered in each case to ensure its successful use.

Then the writer enumerated the social and cultural organizations which could disseminate this type of education.

The writer moved on to review the points which should be considered when using adult self education mentioning in this respect the positive trend of the learner towards education and his role in the success of self education.

The writer also referred to the factors of interest and excitement and their role in the success of such a type of education. He also spoke of the role of organization and practice in this type of education as well as means of promoting and strengthening it.

Then the writer presented some of the experiences of foreign countries in the field of self education mentioning in this respect the experiences of Russia, the United States and Canada. Then he compared these experiences to similar ones in the Arab World speaking of the Egyptian experience of eradicating illiteracy using "M'a Al-Sha'ab" (With People) radio station and the Egyptian television experience of 1966. The writer also spoke of the "Listeners and Viewers" clubs found in Tunis and the experiment conducted at Sers El Layan (Egypt) under the supervision of UNESCO and its results. The writer criticized all these experiments,explained why they were not fully successful and indicated the requirements necessary to attain such a success.

The article concluded by a list of references on which the writer depended in preparing this article.

121. El-Qalla, Fakhr Eddine, "Self Education and Adult Education", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Zati Wa Ta'leem Al-Kibar),"Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, (May 1978), pp 78-86.

The writer spoke of the concept of self education and its development referring in this respect to its definition as mentioned in the technological classification of education of ALESCO issued by UNESCO. He also spoke of the organizations and places in which such a type of education may be practiced.

Then the writer reviewed the methods used in adult education precisely mentioning and explaining self education. In this respect the writer spoke programmed education and its different names in the Arab States. The writer spoke of the derivatives of this method of self education and its results mentioning in this respect capable education, education through the individual education bag and education through audio-visual individual means and the relation between all these means and the concept of self education and its causes.

The writer also presented the elements which should be available in the adopted pattern of self education. Here he spoke of the basic components of each pattern.

Then the writer spoke of the importance of adult self education and aspects of difference between adult education and young education. The writer also presented the proposals of scholars regarding adult education. He also mentioned some of the forms of adult self education referring to the system of computers in self education showing its means and requirements.

Then the writer enumerated patterns of self education, their requirements and how adults benefit from them. The writer also reviewed patterns of the modern use of this type of education referring to the use of .... reviews, the project of Tro Committee in Sweden during the period 1967-1972, the use of some techniques of self education in the open university at the United Kingdom and the use of self education in Sers El-Layan Center with reference to reform by stages which has been attained under this system and its results.

The writer also spoke of the use of self education in the follow up of illiteracy in the projects of the Arab Authority for Combating Illiteracy and Adult Education, and the use of programmed education in adult education in the military training institutes teaching mechanics in Egypt and their results.

Finally the writer enumerated the conditions necessary for the use of self education in adult education showing its stages and the factors that affect its success. He further expressed his opinion regarding the factors that lead to its development.

The article ends with a list of the references which the writer depended on in preparing this study.

Foreign Languages - Arab Countries

122. Al 'Arabi, Salah Abdul Meguid, "Self Education and the Technology of Education in the Field of Foreign Languages", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Zati Wa Tecnologiyah Al-Ta'leem fi Majal Al-Loughat Al-Ajnabiyah), "Tecnologiyah Al-Ta'leem", (The Technology of Education), Kuwait, 21st year, Issue No. 1, (June 1978), pp 8-22.

The introduction of this article showed the importance of language in acquiring all knowledge. Then the writer moved on to define self education and to explain its most important features showing the components necessary for its success as well as the administrative and vocational obstacles which hinder such success.

Then the writer presented some of the researches prepared in the field of adapting education to the methods of learning and the inclinations of the learners.

Then the writer explained the role of educational methods in the adaptation of education. The writer further explained some self education programmes in the field of foreign languages concentrating on the use of the system of programmed education in the field of teaching skills in some foreign languages and the use of computers in this field.

The article concluded by talking of the future of self education showing the effect of adopting the system of comprehensive school in the spreading of self education.

Finally, the writer listed the references on which he based his article.

Problems of - Arab Countries

123. "Studies and Researches - Contemplations on Self Education", (Abhath Wa Dirasat - Ta'ammolat Fil-Ta'leem Al-Zati), "Ta'leem Al-Gamaheer" magazine, (Mass Education), Bagdad, (May 1978), pp 64-67.

The writer started by speaking of the importance of self education, its status in relation with the whole process of education and its importance in stimulating the learners to acquire education.

Then the writer presented the problems of self education dealing in this respect with the problem of lack of confidence in the personal ability of man, the problem of worrying, and the problem of general confusion resulting from the process of self education indicating means for solving these problems. Here the writer spoke of the facilities that could be provided to support this type of education, the advice and guidance that could be granted, the importance of encouraging individuals to establish relations inside the groups, as well as the importance of using methods which provide the highest degree of participation and activity on the part of the learners.

SNEAKING

Arab Countries

124. Al-Laqani, Farouq Abdul Hamid, "The Problem of Sneaking in Education", (Mushkilat Al-Tasarub Fil-Ta'leem), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26,(April 1978), pp 42-43.

At the outset, the writer spoke of the history of the problem of sneaking in all the countries of the world and the efforts exerted by supervisors over education to overcome it.

Then the writer dealt with this problem in developing and in developed countries showing the difference of the type of sneaking in both kinds of countries.

Then the writer spoke of means of discovering pupils who are liable to sneak in the different stages of education. Here the writer presented some of the questions which parents and teachers may ask, the answers of which may help them to recognize the students' abilities to continue with their studies. The writer explained the importance of these questions in such a discovery. In this respect the writer reviewed the results of some studies conducted by other scholars.

Then the writer spoke of the relation between the early leaving of school on the one hand, and the available work opportunities for sneakers and the delinquency among them on the other.

Then the writer moved on to speak of the dangers of the problem of slinking and its effects on the individual, the community and the school.

The writer concluded by speaking of the importance of guidance in this respect showing its means, and objectives as well as the role of the school, the community and the state to overcome the problem of sneaking.

125. Al-Khatib, Soliman, "Sneaking in Education", (Al-Tasaroub Fil-Ta'leem), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (The Teacher's Message), Amman, 21st year, Issue No. 2 (April 1978), pp 66-69.

The writer started his article by speaking of education as a production process. He spoke of the problem of waste in education and its spread in developing countries in general and in the primary stage in particular.

He explained what is meant by sneaking and its effect on increasing the number of illiterate, and on the efficiency of the system of education.

Then the writer reviewed the volume of sneaking in Jordan in the different stages of education in general and in the primary stage in particular.

Then the writer explained the reasons behind this problem and the effect of the economic factor on the slinking of male students and the role of family and social circumstances in the sneaking of female students.

The article concluded by presenting the writer's proposals and recommendations to terminate this problem referring to the necessity of informing parents of the importance of education, and of issuing legislations determining the age of marriage while in the meantime adopting legal measures against those who encourage sneaking. The writer also recommended giving children meals, developing parents' councils and paying due attention to registering the absence of students.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Syria

126. Omar, Anwar Hagg, "Social Adaptation", (Al-Tatbie' Al-Ejtema'i), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 5, (May 1978), pp 340-348.

The writer started by underlining the importance of social adaptation or social education in preparing an individual to adapt himself to the society in which he lives. He also showed the importance of education in this respect.

The writer then proceeded to deal with social education and its basic processes such as harmony, interaction, cooperation and adaptation. He also referred to the importance of knowing the different needs of a child during the stages of his growth showing the effect of this in facilitating his social adaptation. In this respect the writer referred to some of the errors committed by both parents and teachers indicating means of correcting and avoiding them. He also explained how the home could participate in achieving effective social adaptation for the child. The writer then showed the contribution of the school in this respect.

Then he spoke of the commencement of the process of education and social adaptation and the appropriate time for it and the method of well adaptation which starts at home, indicating the imputant role that parents and kindergartens could play.

The writer also mentioned the importance of the role played by those in charge of education in these kindergartens and then later in the primary school.

Furthermore the writer spoke of collective games and their importance as well as the importance of companions in adaptation to the community, showing the responsibility of the school in providing the suitable atmosphere to enable children to deal with each other.

Finally, the writer referred to the method and importance of selecting appropriate teachers and the qualifications they should have so as to become fit for such a profession.

Objectives - Arab Countries

127. 'Omar, Anwar Hagg, "Social Adaptation", (Al-Tatbie' Al-Ijtema'ie), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 5 (May 1978), pp 340-353.

At the outset, the article presented the opinion of sociologists regarding education and its responsibilities and explained what is meant by adaptation.

Then the article defined education and what is meant by it, showing the relation of this with the adaptation of children and their social education, and indicating methods of adaptation in the different stages of social growth mentioned by the writer.

Then the writer presented the objectives and importance of social education, mentioning here the necessary processes to achieve it. In this respect, the writer reviewed means of reaction between these basic processes showing their aspects as well as the difficulties which obstruct them and means of overcoming them.

Then the writer moved on to speak of the commencement of children's social adaptation and the role of the home, of the nursery and of the primary school to attain it. Here he spoke of the nature of the mixing of children of both sexes in these schools and the effect of school on it.

He further showed how schools reduce friction and isolation or competition between their students of both sexes, indicating in this respect the tasks and role of the teacher.

The writer concluded by underlining the importance of cooperation between the school and the home in the social adaptation of children.

Men and Women Teacher Training Institutes - Saudi Arabia

128. Al-Halabi, Tallal Kamel, "The Importance of Social Education for the Students of the Teacher Training Institute", (Ahame'iat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Igtima'eyah Li-Toullab Ma'had Al-Mu'allimeen), "The Training of Secondary School Teachers Institute", Medina, Saudi Arabia, 1978, 9 p.

The writer started by highlighting the broadlines of the educational policy adopted by the Teachers Training Institute at Medina in the field of social education and service and the projects presented by the social education bureau at the institute and in which students take part in, executing each according to his interests and capacities.

Then the writer spoke of the values abilities and skills which sound social bringing up at the institute helps students to acquire. In this respect, he dealt with the different groups at the institute and their efforts to bring up students to respect work, to be capable of realistic thinking, to be trained on being leaders and being led, to cooperate, accept responsibility and stand up to it and to be capable of public service showing the methods, scopes, and fields of applying each and its benefits in public life.

See also: 102.

STUDENT AND TEACHER

Relations - Arab Countries

129. Salama, Khalaf Ibrahim, "The Reaction Relationship Between Students and Teachers", (Al-'Ilaqah Al-Tafa'ouleyah Bayna Al-Taleb Wal-Mu'allim), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 25, (February 1978), pp 44-45.

The writer started by speaking of the difficulty of bringing up human beings and the important role which a teacher can play in this respect. Here the writer mentioned the importance of training teachers from the educational and vocational points of view and showed the effect of this training on the teacher's relation with his students.

Then the writer moved on to speak of the nature of the relation between the teacher and the students inside and outside the classroom. The writer then spoke of the duties of the teacher in reforming this relation explaining means for this reform.

The writer also dealt with the stand of the teacher towards the student highlighting his duties regarding the student and regarding the fulfillment of the objectives of education as well as the role he can play to develop the student's skills and abilities in the different school subjects. In this respect the writer spoke of the difference between the concepts of modern education and those of conventional education and the role of the teacher in both. Here the writer concentrated on the job of the teacher in the system of modern education showing the necessary qualification which he should have to attain the objectives of this type of education and the effect of this in promoting the relationship between the students and the staff. The writer also spoke of the duties of a successful teacher in strengthening the relation between the student and the staff and the means through which this objective may be attained by considering the student the focus of the whole process of education.

The article ended with a list of the references used in preparing the article.

STUDENTS

Educational Psychology - Arab Countries

130. Khalifa, Salah, "The Student Between the School and Psychology", (Al-Talib Bayna Al-Madrasah Wa 'Elm Al-Nafs), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26, (April 1978), pp 30-31.

This article sums up a seminar in which one of the pioneers of educational psychology in the Arab World took part. In this respect the article dealt with the problems and difficulties of environment which confront a student when he graduates from school or university as seen by this pioneer referring in this respect to some examples, and indicating the reasons for the creation of these problems and the role of the school regarding them.

The writer also presented the opinion of the pioneer regarding some of the inclinations which cause student's delinquincy such as stealing, lying and jelousy. Here the writer dealt with some of the psychological symptoms which inflict children such as nail biting and means of treating them.

Then the writer showed the difference between the psychological clinic and the hospital for mental diseases.

Then the article concluded by presenting an experiment carried out by this pioneer for the treatment of some psychological problems of students.

TEACHERS

Assessment - Jordan

131. Abu El-Samid, Zahia Eissa, "The Students Evaluate Their Teachers", (Al-Tullab Yuqaw'emoun Mu'allimihim), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim" magazine, (Teacher's Message), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 2, Ministry of Education, Amman, (June 1978), pp 30-34.

This study is made up of three chapters. The first includes an introduction showing the most important developments in the field of education regarding the teacher. This chapter too presents the objective of this study, the method used by the writer in preparing it and the sample on which it was applied.

Then the writer reviewed the results of the questionnaires which she used in preparing this study and which deals with the qualifications which students seek to have in their teachers, particularly the humane qualifications, the qualifications dealing with the subjects, the method of teaching them, and the general qualifications.

The study also presented the qualifications which students wish not to have in their teachers according to the results of the questionnaires.

This study also includes a number of tables which show the results of the questionnaires. Then the study concluded by proving the student's ability to assess the teacher and recommended means of using this fact for the benefit of all.

Duties - Qatar

132. Salama, Khalaf Ibrahim, "The Reaction Relation Between Student and Teacher", (Al-'Ilaqa Al-Tafa'oleya Bayna Al-Talib Wal-Mu'allim), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 25, (February 1978), pp 44-45.

The introduction of the article showed the importance of training a teacher for his career and how his relation with his students inside and outside class should be like, showing the effect of such a relation on the behaviour of the student.

The introduction also mentioned the duties of a teacher towards children at school and the efforts he should exert to develop their moral, individual and social traits.

Then the article dealt with the role of the teacher in achieving the objectives of education in its modern sense and the causes a teacher's success in his career and the factors that promote such a success.

The writer also dealt in this article with the relation of students with the teaching staff and the qualifications of a leader teacher enabling him to help his pupils to grow up soundly.

In conclusion, the writer spoke of the student as the focus of the whole teaching process showing what a teacher should do in class to create friendly relations with his students and provide an atmosphere of interest showing the objectives which such an atmosphere could achieve.

Duties - Saudi Arabia

133. Elyan, Shawkat, "A Teacher and What He Ought to Be", (Al-Mu'allim Wa Ma Yanbaghi An Yakoun Aliehi), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi" (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 15, (April 1978), pp 38-42.

At the outset, the writer showed the role of the teacher and its importance as well as his responsibility for bringing up children teaching them all types of knowledge and art, disciplining them and polishing their character through science and knowledge.

Then the writer indicated the educational modern trends and systems with which a teacher should be well versed, and the effect of this in driving the wheel of progress. The writer also presented the means through which a teacher may acquire knowledge.

Then the writer enumerated the most important qualifications which a teacher should have so that his work may be fruitful. In this respect, the writer dealt with eloquence, good appearance, health, and strength showing their role in helping a teacher carry out his other educational tasks complementing his teaching of lessons.

Then the writer moved on to speak of intelligence broadmindedness and general knowledge and their effect on the career of a teacher. The writer also spoke of experience in life and showed the importance of a teacher's character and personality in bringing students closer to him and their response to the knowledge and information which he gives them.

Finally, the writer dealt with the necessity of being ready for the lesson and observing the students during class.

He concluded by speaking of tendencies and preference of this career and how this affects a teacher's influence on his students and his consideration of their individual differences.

Loans - Syria

134. Al-Ahmed, Khaled, "Regarding Loaning", (Hawl Al-E'ara), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 4, (April 1978), pp 690-696.

The article began by defining loaning and showing its objectives. Then the writer reviewed its reason, speaking of the development of the reasons of its appearance in the Arab World.

Then the writer presented some of the relevant legislations in Syria. Later he spoke of the effects of such seconding in the execution of the educational plan in this country and the costs of loaning and means of financing them. He also spoke of the role of the loaned teacher in representing his country in the place to which he is loaned. The writer also speaks of the academic and educational standards of the loaned teachers.

Finally, the writer presented a list of the names of loaned-to countries and bodies which loan teachers from Syria indicating the number of teachers loaned to each country, and the date on which loaned teachers begin. Then the writer dealt with expansion in loaning at present, and the schools which Syria has established in some foreign countries to teach the sons of Arabs showing its impact on increasing the loaning.

Preparation and Training - Sultanate of Oman

135. Sultanate of Oman, The Ministry of Education, "Bright Pages in the History of the Omani Teacher - On the Occasion of the 7th National Day", (Safahaat Mushreqa Min Tareekh Al-Mu'allim Al-'Omani - Bemounacabat Al-'Eid Al-Watani Al-Saba'), Muscat, "Directorate General of Technical Affairs", 1978, 50 p.

This document reviews educational development in the Sultanate of Oman in general and the role of a teacher and his preparation in particular. It gives an idea of the different aspects of interest of the Ministry of Education in those working in the field of education. The document speaks of vocational training during the service, its programs and its plans.

The document refers to the system of pre-service preparation in men and women teacher training institutes, indicating the period of study, syllabuses and system of scientific education in the different sections of these institutes.

Finally, the document reviews the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education to improve the status of Omani teachers, to raise their cultural and vocational standard and to update their knowledge through continuous training.

Secondary Schools - Jordan

136. Hassan, Zohdi Abdel Razek, "Obstacles of Vocational and Academic Growth of Men and Women Teachers in Government Secondary Schools in Jordan, During Their Service", (Mo'aweqat Al-Nemow Al-Mihany Wal-Acadimy Fi Athna' Al-Khedmah Li-Mu'allimi Al-Madaris Al-Thanaweyah Al-Hekoumeyah Wa Mu'allimatiha Fil-Ordun), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (The Teacher's Message), Amman, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (April-June 1978), pp 13-16.

This study is the first part of the writings of the writer in this field. At first he dealt with the effect of interest in vocational and academic growth on the establishment of a section for the training of teachers in the Jordanian Ministry of Education.

Then the writer reviewed the development of this section since its establishment and the objectives it seeks to attain.

The study further determined the aspects of vocational development of teachers during service, then indicated the results of the three questionnaires carried out on men and women teachers, the men and women principals of secondary schools and the directors. The writer depended on these questionnaires in attaining the results of his study.

Then the writer reviewed and analyzed the results of the first part of the study, which is the part dealing with the obstacles, impeding vocational and academic growth as seen by men and women teachers. The study defined eleven such obstacles and the reasons for each.

Secondary Schools - Problems of - Jordan

137. Khriesat, Mohamed, "Obstacles of In-Service Vocational and Academic Growth for the Men and Women Teachers of the Governmental Secondary Schools in Jordan", (Mu'aweqaat Al-Nomow Al-Mahani Wal-Acadimi Fi-Athna' Al-Khidmah Li-Mu'allimi Al-Madares Al-Thanaweyah Wal-Hekoumeyah Wa-Mu'allimatiha Fil-Ordon), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim" magazine, (Teacher's Message), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 2, The Ministry of Education, Amman, (June 1978), pp 13-23.

A thesis presented to the education section in the Teachers Training Faculty in Jordan 1975 for a master's degree.

This article presents a summary of the first part of the thesis which deals with the establishment of the training section at the Ministry of Education in Jordan showing the date of its establishment and its objectives.

The writer reminds readers here that the thesis is divided into seven sections, the first dealing with previous studies and researches regarding this subject, the objectives of this research and the procedures followed by the writer to attain these objectives mentioning in this respect his readings, his contacts, and the questionnaires he conducted.

Then he reviewed the results of these questionnaires in the fields of educational and academic readings carried out by teachers during their service, the teachers' stand regarding educational problems, and the educational and academic researches and studies which they conduct during their service as well as the seminars they attend. The writer also indicated the reasons for these stands and the obstacles preventing their fulfillment.

Then he further dealt with the teachers' councils and the stand of teachers regarding these councils and regarding parents' councils. He also explained the teachers attitudes towards training programs, activities, and the cultural programs they take part in.

Status - Islamic Education - Arab Countries

138. Aboud, Abdül Ghani, "The Teacher in Islamic Education", (Al-Mudarris Fil-Tarbiah Al-Islamiah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 26, (April 1978), pp 34-36.

The writer began his article by indicating the relationship between interest in knowledge and the success of the educational process in attaining its objectives. The writer referred in this respect to aspects of this interest and the stand of the different civilizations in general towards it and the Islamic civilization in particular, dealing in this respect with the status of the teacher in Islamic education and his role in spreading the cause of Islam in the early Islamic era.

The writer then dealt with the training and preparation of teachers in modern times, comparing the results of such preparation to the results of the preparation of teachers in the early Islamic era. Here he mentioned means and methods of preparing teachers then.

The writer also dealt with the importance of vocational updating of teachers in modern education and the stand of Islam in this field in the early Islamic eras showing its means and methods.

The writer further dealt with the conduct of the teacher in the early Islamic era as well as his qualifications and jobs with which he was entasked and their development.

The writer concluded by summing up the most important points he dealt with regarding the comparison of the teacher in the early Islamic era with the teacher in modern times.

The article also included a list of the references used by the writer in preparing his article.

Training - The Sudan

139. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "Vocational Education", (Al-Ta'heel Al-Tarbawi), Khartoum, (Department of Vocational Education), 1978, 12 p.

A document issued on the occasion of the 8th "Education Day" - Al-Qadarif, Feb 24, 1978.

This document reviewed the idea of the project of vocational education, organized by the Institute of "In-Service Vocational Training" in Khartoum for the teachers of the primary and secondary stages.

It presented the advantages of training, methods of education at the institute and field visits, and summer courses organized by the institute, showing means of using the most modern methods of educational technology.

The document also mentioned the financial aids and educational apparatuses which the UNICEF offered to the institute.

The document also included tables, showing the actual volume of the aids granted to vocational education during the years 1973 to 1977 and a table showing the development of "In-Service Vocational Education" Institutes, the number of students admitted and the number of graduates of these institutes for these years.

Training Institutes - Syria

140. Falouh, Fallah, "The Preparation and Training of Teachers for the Teachers' Training Institutes", (E'dad Modaressi Dawr Al-Mu'allimeen Wa-Tadreebihim), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 2, (February 1978), pp 129-132.

At the outset, the writer stated the difference between preparing a teacher for the preparatory and secondary stages of education and preparing a teacher for the teachers' training institutes.

Then he dealt with the nature of work of a teacher at teachers' training institutes and the qualifications required for such work.

He then reviewed the preparation of such teachers in France. He spoke of the educational preparation of these teachers in Syria with reference to Ministerial Decree No. 72240 regarding the importance of training teachers for general education who are seconded to work at teachers' training institutes.

Then he spoke of the conditions necessary for such training and the subjects the teachers of which should be trained beforehand.

Then he discussed the plan which has been followed in training the teachers of the teachers' training institutes during the symposium held in the school year 1973-1974, indicating the different stages of this symposium, the categories that contributed to the training of the teachers attending the seminar and the financial status of the trainees during the period of training.

The writer concluded by presenting the new role of a trainee teacher who became teacher at the teachers' training institutes.

TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Cooperation - Jordan

141. Abu El-Samid, Sohaila, "The Cooperation of Parents and Teachers and its Influence on the Process of Education", (Ta'awon Al-Aba' Wal-Mudarriseen Wa Atharohu 'Ala 'Amaliyat Al-Ta'leem), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim" magazine, (Teacher's Message), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 2, The Ministry of Education, Amman, June 1978, pp 25-64.

The article started by presenting the issues it shall deal with, then moved on to speak of the role which the home played in education in the past and the development of this role with the development of social life and the appearance of schools. In this respect the article underlined the role which a teacher plays in education and the points which a teacher should consider while doing so as well as the aid which the home should provide him with.

Then the article reviewed separately each obstacle which obstructs this cooperation between teachers and parents referring in this respect to some of the remarks of a teacher in a primary school in Irbid province as a result of some interviews he held with some parents to get acquainted with the defects of schools and their reasons as seen by parents.

The article also presented the opinion of teachers in parents and their stand regarding the education of their children. The article also mentioned the general conditions which affect the status of a teacher and his behaviour.

Then the article dealt with means of promoting cooperation between parents and teachers and the opinions of both parents and teachers as to how these method may be applied. In this respect mention was made of holding of joint conferences between parents and teachers, setting up a joint association, forming of a joint committee to consider the different affairs of students, and how parents can prepare the reports of their children. While presenting these methods the article mentioned the advantages and disadvantages of each, giving actual evidence and mentioning the opinions of some scolars and psychologists in this respect. The article also indicated the effect of this cooperation on the physical, mental, social, psychological, linguistic, health and educational growth of students. The article included a list of the references on which it was based.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Jordan

142. Abu El-Samid, Zaheya Eissa. "Students Evaluate Their Teachers", (Al-Tollab Youqawwemoun Mu'allimihim), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim" (The Teacher's Message), Amman, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (April-June 1978), pp 30-34.

This study started with an introduction, underlining its importance in recognizing the qualifications of a successful teacher.

The researcher then explained how she carried out her work referring to the questionnaire she used in conducting the study and the sample of students in the compulsory stage schools on which the study was conducted.

This was followed by an expose of the results of the study which indicated the personal traits and features which students wish their teachers to have, features dealing with the subjects taught, the method of teaching, then general characteristics such as sincerity in work, truthfulness, and a strong personality.

The writer mentioned the undesired traits in teachers; in this respect she reviewed the absence of human relations between the teacher and the student, the punishments used by teachers, and general personal traits such as smoking.

This study included nine tables, showing the human characteristics which students desire in their teachers, the features pertaining to the subjects taught and the method of teaching, the personal characteristics, the traits that the students wish not to have them in their teachers, traits related to the absence of human relations, the punishments used by teachers, the general defects of teachers, defects related to the examinations and the traits related to teaching and to the subjects taught.

The Sudan

143. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "Technical and Vocational Education", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Fanni Wal-Herafi), Khartoum, "Dar El-Nashr Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Publishing House), 1978, 22 p.

Document presented on the 8th "Education Day", Al-Qadarif, Feb 24, 1978.

This document began with a historical background on technical and vocational education and its role in this age of technology, showing how the different industrial sectors benefit from the graduates of technical schools and their important role in the different fields of production.

Then the document gave a brief review of the history of each type of technical education separately (industrial - commercial - agricultural, feminine) indicating its objectives, its syllabuses, its educational plans, its duration, the problems it confronted, the obstacles that prevented it from fulfilling its targets and how it overcame them.

The document indicated how excellent students in these secondary technical schools could follow up their technical education in the universities and higher institutes.

The document also referred to institutes of national industries which are based on locally available raw materials, showing the specializations of each section and future plans for expansion in productive crafts and industries.

The document contains statistical tables, showing the number of already existing higher technical secondary schools and indicating the expansion expected in technical education schools and institutes.

Concepts - Arab Countries

144. Mohamed, Sharaf-Eddine, "The Influence of Social Concepts on the Students' Interest in Technical and Vocational Training in the Arab Countries", (Athar Al-Mafaheem Al-Igtema'eyah 'Ala Iqbal Al-Tullab 'Ala Al-Ta'leem Al-Techny Wal-Mehani Fil-Bilad Al-'Arabia), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Damascus, 31st year, Issue No. 4, (April 1978), pp 271-294.

A study presented to the meeting of officials and experts to discuss the status of technical and vocational education, Damascus, April 1-6, 1978.

The article began by indicating the importance of technical and vocational education in the development of nations, its results when states including the Arab States, pay it due care.

Then the writer spoke of the challenges that confront this type of education in the Arab Countries and methods used to overcome these challenges.

Then the writer dealt with the importance of paying due attention to man as an important element in the development and progress of this type of education. In this respect the writer dealt with the most important factors that affect pupils' inclination to this education. Here the writer dealt with the effect of the community on the growth of the individual and the formation of his trends whether this effect was direct or indirect.

The writer further dealt with the Arab concepts regarding this kind of education and their effect on the pupils' inclinations to this type of education, referring in this respect to the social concept of manual work and the stand of the Arab community with regard to it.

The writer also spoke of the concept of social status and its relation to clerical work and academic education in this region, and the prevelant social concept of technical education and its relation with the vocational concept.

Then the writer dealt with the stand of the community regarding the education of women and women's inclination towards technical and vocational education showing its reasons and the role of international and Arab organizations regarding this situation and their recommendations in this respect.

Then the writer spoke of the community's acceptance of technical and vocational education and the development of this acceptance in the light of the new social concepts and the new scientific and technological developments. In this respect the writer spoke of the developments of industry in the Arab World and their effect on the increasing demand for graduates of technical schools, on supporting their social status and on increasing inclinations in favour of technical and vocational education.

The writer also spoke of the effect of this on educational planning and on determining a philosophy for the objectives of the systems of education in the Arab World to support technical and vocational education.

Finally, the writer presented his recommendations and submitted proposals to disseminate cultural and technical awareness among the young and old.

Annexed to this article are a number of statistical tables, showing the growth of this kind of education in the Arab World. Also annexed is a list of the references which the writer used in preparing his study.

Meetings and Seminars - Arab Countries

145. "The Meeting of Officials and Experts to Study the Status of Technical and Vocational Education in Relation to General Education in the Arab Countries", (Igtema' Mas'ouleen Wa Khobara' Li Derasat Makanat Al-Ta'leem Al-Teqani Wal-Mehani Bil-Nesbati Lil-Ta'leem Al-'Aam Fil-Bilad Al-'Arabia), Damascus, April 1-6, 1978, "The Final Report and Recommendations", (Al-Taqreer Al-Niha'i Wal-Tawsiyat), Cairo, the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1978, 61 p + annexes.

This report is divided into three sections. The first indicated the objectives of this meeting and the steps followed in preparing for it, as well as the inaugural and the work sessions and the committees. This chapter also presented what has taken place at the general meeting, and the two other committees set up by the conferees. It also presented the discussions that took place in these meetings regarding modern world trends for the development of both general and technical education.

The second section reviewed the recommendations of this meeting regarding the role of mass information media in supporting the positive trends for manual work as well as technical and vocational education. This section also dealt with the importance of laying down on Arab man power strategy in the light of which technical education could be planned.

The recommendations further dealt with the role of universities and planners of education in promoting vocational culture and scientific applications. The recommendations also dealt with the evaluation of the experiment of the comprehensive school as one of the modern educational trends.

Finally the recommendations dealt with the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its responsibility in promoting and supporting cooperation, modernization and innovation in the field of technical and vocational education and in coordinating the efforts of the Arab States to develop this kind of education.

The third section included annexes of the names of delegates who participated in the meeting, the texts of the addresses given and the reports of the two sub-committees.

TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Arab Countries

146. Al-'Abed, Anwar Badr, "The Technology of Education in a Changing Community", (Tecnologiah Al-Tarbiyah Fi Mojtama' Moutaghayyer), "Tecnologiah Al-Ta'leem" magazine, (The Technology of Education), Kuwait, 21st year, Issue No. 1, (June 1978), pp 30-45.

The writer started by explaining the effect of the scientific and technological revolution on the world at present. Then the writer highlighted the role of education in facing world changes and progress.

He further explained the problems of education in developing countries concentrating in this respect on the increasing number of students, the insufficiency of financial allocations, the deficiency in the number of well-qualified well-trained teachers, the retarded methods of educational administration and the backward syllabuses and methods of education.

The writer further dealt with the efforts of teachers to confront these problems with the aim of raising the standard of education and improving its process.

Then the writer moved on to clarify the meaning of the term "educational technology" and to determine its role in educational planning and in solving the problems of education.

The writer also presented a method for planning and executing a technological educational system and the steps for such planning which begin with determining the objectives and priorities, then compiling data, then determining the sources of financing, employing the necessary man power, acquiring equipment, buildings, and materials for programs, and then finding the methods which attain the best results, and laying down their programs and finally the use and execution of these programs.

TEXT BOOK

Arab Countries

147. Al-Shinawi, Soliman Mohamed, "The School Book, Its Qualifications, Basis of Compilation and Use", (Al-Kitab Al-Madrasi, Muwasafatihi, Asas Bina'ihi Wa Istekhdamatihi), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 27, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Science and Culture, Doha, June 1978, pp 24-27.

The writer started by presenting some of the Islamic principles and regulations which encourage education, learning and reading.

Then the writer moved on to speak of the present situation and how civilization and culture call upon scholars to increase their knowledge and broaden their scopes of reading. In this respect, the writer stated that knowledge is basically dependant on the syllabuses presented by the school and the efforts exerted by teachers.

The writer also explained the importance of the text book, its most important functions, and its defects.

Then the writer moved on to enumerate the qualifications which must be taken into consideration when preparing a text book as well as the basis on which it should be written. Here the writer dealt with the social, the cultural, the educational, the philosophical, the psychological, the scientific and the experimental basis.

Then the writer dealt with the importance of the collective writing of text books and how these books should be used.

Finally, the writer dealt with the duties of the teacher towards the text book.

THEATRICAL EDUCATION

Arab Countries

148. Hassanein, Badr Eddine, "Spotlights on Theatrical Education", (Adwa' 'Ala Al-Tarbiyah Al-Masraheya), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 25, (February 1978), pp 18-19.

The article began by indicating the keenness of countries to establish departments for theatrical education, showing the development of these departments in the Arab Countries and mentioning the names of the persons who carried out this task.

Then the article enumerated the efforts exerted in some of these countries to establish this sort of education on their lands.

Then the article dealt with the objectives of theatrical education in Qatar with reference to the objectives of dramatizing the syllabuses, promoting knowledge of the Arabic language and encouraging students to acquire information by studying all the arts related to the theatre.

Then the article dealt with the objective of theatrical studies in passing leisure time of students, in teaching them correct pronunciation and diction in broadening their scope of knowledge in spreading artistic appreciation and in creating an audience for the general theatre.

VOCATIONAL CULTURE

General Education - Jordan

149. Al-Masri, Monzer, "The Element of Vocational Culture in General Education in Jordan", ('Onsour Al-Thaqafa Al-Mihaneyah Fil-Ta'leem Al-'Aamm Fil-Ordon), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim" magazine, (Teacher's Message), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 2, The Ministry of Education, Amman, (June 1978), pp 24-29.

The article started by defining the provisions of the Law of Education in Jordan issued in 1964 regarding the basis of education in this state, showing how far these provisions are in keeping with the present status of education and how a balance should be maintained between the objectives and the content of the various types of education,

Then the article reviewed the basic defects of general education concentrating on the importance of scientific discussions and the obstacles that prevent their receiving due care in Jordan.

This was followed by a review of the applied and vocational aspects already available in general education in this state, mentioning its future in every class of the compulsory and secondary stages and referring to the objectives of this applied and vocational aspects in the compulsory stage in particular. Here mention was made of the obstacles preventing the development of this aspect, the reasons for them and the ministry's endeavors to reconsider this situation in 1977.

The article also reviewed the points approved by the Council of Education regarding these factors in the compulsory stage and the period approved by the council for the teaching of the vocational and applied skills, their new targets, the points that should be taken into consideration in laying down their syllabuses and the applications that should be carried out.

When speaking of the status of vocational and applied education in the secondary stage, the writer spoke of the already existing objectives and their defects.

Then the writer presented three patterns that may be followed to avoid the deficiency in the vocational and practical aspects of education in the secondary stage. In this respect the writer spoke of the importance of expansion in the present vocational secondary education and expansion in the comprehensive secondary schools and the importance of having general secondary education include vocational knowledge and applied skills as part of the plan of education. In this respect the writer spoke in detail of the objectives of this vocational and applied education and the means and methods that may be followed to attain these objectives.

Then the writer spoke of the teacher of vocational and practical education in the secondary stage and the means and methods which he may use to prepare his lessons and the fields in which he could train himself.

Preparatory and Secondary Schools - Jordan

150. Al-Masri, Monzer, "The Element of Vocational Culture in General Education in Jordan", ('Onsor Al-Thaqafa Al-Mehaneya Fi Al-Ta'leem Al-'Aamm Fil-Ordun), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (The Teacher's Message), Amman, 21st year, Issue No. 2,(April 1978), pp 24-29.

This article starts with an introduction, defining the basis of the philosophy of education in Jordan as mentioned in article 3 of the Law of Education No. 16 for 1964.

Then the article mentions the vocational activities taught in the preparatory classes (the seventh and eighth classes of compulsory education) in Jordan and enumerates the causes calling for a reconsideration of these articles showing the steps approved by the Council of Education for the development of the subject of vocational training in the compulsory stage after providing two hours weekly for its study.

The article then deals with vocational culture in the secondary stage starting by showing the reasons which made this type separate from the requirements of development and of the community.

Then the writer explains the three paterns which may be used to promote technical education, dealing in this respect with the necessity of expansion in both secondary vocational education, and comprehensive secondary education, that is general secondary education including vocational training and scientific skills.

The writer ends his article by stating the means and procedures which may be resorted to when applying these patterns. These measures include the importance of depending on potentialities available at the schools, flexibility in application, linking vocational activity in the preparatory stage with that in the secondary stage, reaction with the environment and the community and benefiting from the available potentialities.

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